WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

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Reagan Cautions **Envoys to Moscow**

U.S. Stresses Continuation of Policy, Seeks to Discourage Undue Optimism

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON . - President Ronald Reagan instructed Vice President George Bush and Secrecary of State George P. Shultz not no engage in any hostile exchanges with the new Soviet leaders while they were in Moscow and to emphasize that there would be no change in administration policy, administration officials say.

The instructions encapsulated the attitude of the administration as it tries to come to terms with the new wielders of power in Moscow. Administration officials said Mr. Reagan was eager for im-proved relations with Moscow, but he wanted his representatives to make clear that better relations

NEWS ANALYSIS

can come only if the Soviet Union first moderates its behavior.

Key administration officials said Monday that they and Mr. Reagan were far more concerned about sending Moscow the wrong signals than about missing historic oppor-

la fact, there is considerable wariness about talk of breakthroughs and great opportunities that might attend the change of power in the Rremlin. All the optimistic talk gives administration officials several problems.

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They do not see any sign that Yuri V. Andropov, the new Comminist Party leader, will pursue a more moderate course than his predecessor. Leonid I. Brezhnev. Yet they do not want to look as if they are passing up any chances

for a breakthrough.

They are prepared to enter the, spirit of the moment and omit tough talk. At the same time, they are concerned that any hint of sweet talk would give the wrong impression that the president might be changing course.

They want Mr. Reagan to be seen as a man of peace. Yet they fear that giving any indication that better relations are around the corper would undercut administration plans for further large increases in

military spending.

The prevailing view in the ad-

breakthrough soon on key issues such as Afghanistan, Poland, arms control, Southeast Asia and settlements in South-West Africa (Namibia) and Central America. At most, they see a short-term improvement in the atmosphere beveen the two powers.

The consensus in the adminis-tration remains that if change comes, it will be slow and evolutionary, the result of decisions by the new Soviet leaders to turn in-ward in an effort to reverse the de-

terioration in the Soviet economy. Administration officials said intelligence experts and Soviet spe-cialists in the administration had generally been surprised at how far Mr. Andropov had already gone to establish his ascendancy. Only days before Mr. Brezhnev's death. intelligence agencies had told

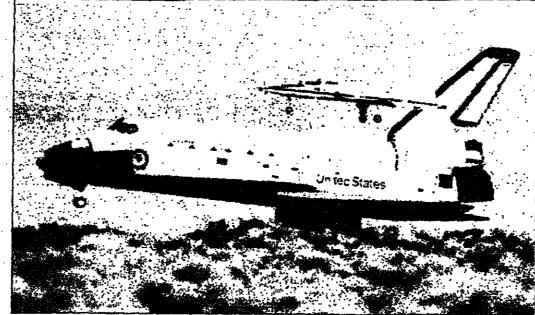
Mr. Reagan that power would probably be held by a triumvirate. Several intelligence experts are now said to contend that Mr. Andropov could not have gotten so far so fast without making deals with the KGB, which he headed until last spring, and with leaders of the armed forces.

If such deals were struck, these experts believe, Mr. Andropov, at least in the short run, might sup-port Soviet military requests for additional money more than Mr. Brezhnev did.

At the same time, some administration experts continue to maintain that Mr. Andropov's clear hold on power remains to be dem-onstrated. "All the shoes haven't dropped yet." said Helmut Son-nenleidt, a senior Soviet affairs specialist in the Nixon and Ford

But senior officials went out of their way to dampen speculation about breakthroughs.

For example, when Mr. Reagan imposed the sanctions on companies selling oil and gas equipment for the trans-Siberia pipeline, he said he would lift them when conditions improved in Poland. He could have cited the release of Lech Walesa, the leader of the independent trade union Solidarity, as a reason for lifting the sanctions Saturday. Instead, he justified the removal by saying he was impos-



The space shuttle Columbia, in a perfect landing, touched the runway at Edwards Air Force Base in California at the end of its fifth space mission. It was accompanied by a NASA chase plane.

Columbia Shuttle Completes Its First Operational Flight

By Thomas O'Toole Washington Post Service

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California - The four astronauts who made the first operational flight of the space shuttle Columbia returned to Earth Tuesday to the cheers and plaudits of a lighted space agency.

"We don't do them any better than this," James M. Beggs, ad-ministrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. told the astronauts when he greeted them Tuesday morning. "You four men were magnificent."

Air Force Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, associate administrator of NASA, went even further than Mr. Beggs. The general said: "These men started what I feel is a revolution in space. They did what their commander said we do: 'We deliver.'

Which is just what the shuttle commander, Vance D. Brand, said as he landed the 100-ton spaceship on the concrete runway at Ed-wards at 6:33 A.M., four minutes after sunrise.

"We deliver," said Mr. Brand as touched Columbia's nosewneel

way's threshold and right where he had targeted the landing.

'We deliver" has been the motto for this crew since they delivered two \$50-million communications satellites, one for a Canadian and one for a U.S. company, from Columbia's cargo bay to what will be their stations in orbit for at least the next 10 years. Delivery of the satellites at half the cost it takes to put satellites into orbit any other way was the goal of this flight and is one of the overriding reasons for the shuttle program.

"The good news here is that the U.S. space transportation system is operational," said William B. Lenoir, an astronaut, who together with Mr. Brand, Colonel Robert F. Overmyer and Joseph P. Allen made up the crew for this flight. "Our motto is: 'We deliver' and we'd appreciate it if you spread the

The one thing that marred the flight was the failure of Mr. Lenoir and Mr. Allen to take the spacewalk they had trained to do. Flight directors Tuesday were still at a loss to explain why the spacesuits that both astronauts wore suffered failures just before they were to

General Abrahamson said Tuesday. "As soon as we get those suits back to Johnson (the Johnson Space Center in Houston], we'll start an investigation of what went

According to General Abrahamson, the crew of the next shuttle flight, in the first week of February, 1983, will take the spacewalk that Mr. Lenoir and Mr. Allen did not. If that is hurrying things too much, the general suggested, then the walk will be done on the seventh flight, in April.

"Our flight crew training time is a very precious resource," General Abrahamson said. "The crew of the next flight is already training for that flight and the timeline for that flight is crowded. But I'm very willing to extend the mission to get those suits tested and I think we can easily extend a day or two if man's necessary.

The next space shuttle to fly will be Challenger, the second of a fleet of at least four of the winged rocket planes. It is to be towed to the rocket assembly building at Cape Canaveral. Florida later this week in preparation for its February

A Christian Democrat, Fanfani, Asked to Form An Italian Government

By Henry Kamm

ROME - Amintore Fanfani, a 74-year-old Christian Democrat who was prime minister four times in the 1950s and 1960s, was named Tuesday to try to form Italy's 43d overnment since the founding of he republic in 1945.

Mr. Fanfani, who is president of the Senate, told President Sandro Pertini that he reserved acceptance until he could explore the possibility of forming a cabinet in "the present well-known difficulties."

Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini resigned Saturday because his five-party coalition had ex-hausted its ability to cooperate. Mr. Fanlani faces the same

problem that twice brought down Mr. Spadolini's identical cabinets, which governed for 16 months. His Christian Democratic Party, with 38 percent of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies, must coop-erate with the Socialists, who hold almost 10 percent, for a workable However, in the face of Italy's

deepening economic difficulties and growing partisan rivalry, the two parties have taken increasingly divergent approaches on economic strategy and developed personal strains among their leaders. Mr. Spadolini. Italy's only post-

war prime minister not to be a Christian Democrat, remains in a caretaker role. Mr. Pertini's choice of Mr. Fanfani is seen here as the



Then he set out for the first of his formal calls, which included Mr. Spadolini and the presiding officers of both houses of parliament. He will begin his political consultations Wednesday. Mr. Fanfani's coming difficulties in persuading the Socialists to

lend their necessary help to the forming of a cabinet were foreshadowed by Bettino Craxi, the party leader. After meeting Tuesday morning with Mr. Pertini, as part of the president's consultations with all parties before naming a candidate, Mr. Craxi presented negative view.

He said that the crisis had originated primarily from a sense of inability to govern and control "a difficult economic and financial situation, which is getting worse. After listing the symptoms of the crisis — imbalance between revenues and public spending, a rising inflation rate, unemployment and a drop in real wages - Mr. Craxi said the Socialists were ready to play a constructive role in any pos-

West Germany Arrests 3d Suspect Linked to Baader-Meinhof Group

which had been under surveillance

since police decoded a plan found

at the depot near Frankfurt where

the two women were seized last

Amintore Fanfani

Socialist president's attempt

to be dissolved much earlier.

stall off the increasing likelihood

that the present parliament, whose

mandate runs until 1984, may have

Mr. Fanfani is considered some-

what above party politics and may

choose a cabinet that emphasizes

technical skills rather than party

lovalty. Most politicians and com-

mentators have concluded that the

present parliament is unlikely to

produce another government cho-

sen on partisan criteria that has a

chance of lasting.

The Associated Press KARLSRUHE, West Germany - Police arrested Christian Klar, suspected of being a leader of the Baader-Meinhof group, in a woods just south of Hamburg on Tues-day, a spokesman for the federal prosecutor's office said.

Mr. Klar was arrested less than week after Adelheid Schulz, 27, and Brigitte Monnhaupt, 33, were seized as they approached a weap-ons cache outside Frankfurt. Police had declared the three -

along with Inge Viett. who is still at large - to be the most wanted members of the terrorist group founded by Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof in the early 1970s. A statement from the Federal

Criminal Office in Wiesbaden said police had seized an unidentified man armed with a pistol and carrying false identification in a wood outside the small village of Friedrichsruhe, south of Hamburg.

The Karlsruhe spokesman later confirmed that the man was Mr.

He was arrested as he ap-

but a later statement from the Karlsruhe office said without explanation that no second man was involved, and spokesmen refused comment on the erroneous report.

Mr. Klar, 30, is thought to be the leading strategist of the Baad-er-Meinhol group, or Red Army Faction. He was wanted in connection with two incidents in 1977 that marked the zenith of terrorist activity in West Germany. He is

also suspected of taking part in the two most recent Baader-Meinhof attacks — the bombing Aug. 31, 1981, at the U.S. Air Force European headquarters in Ramstein and the attempted assassination of U.S. General Frederick J. Kroesen near Heidelberg in September

Mr. Klar is suspected of taking proached another arms cache, part in the murder of banker

Jürgen Ponto in July 1977 and in the kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, a West German industrialist, in Septem-

Thursday, the Wiesbaden office Mr. Schleyer was abducted or The Wiesbaden office said at his way home from work in Colfirst that a second man was being sought after escaping from police. ogne. His body was found five weeks later in the trunk of a car in Mulhouse, northern France, West German authorities refused to give in to demands to release Mr. Baader and other terrorists in exchange for Mr. Schlever.

Police had launched a new campaign to capture Mr. Klar and the three women suspects in late August with nationwide distribution of posters showing their photographs, describing them as the most wanted terrorists and setting a reward of 100,000 Deutsche marks

(\$40,000) for the capture of each. Two weeks later, on Sept. 15, police said they had found Mr. Klar's fingerprints at the scene of a bank robbery in the Ruhr industri-

al town of Bochum. He was identified from fingerprints after his arrest Tuesday, the Wiesbaden office said.

Qadhafi Using OAU as Platform He Assails Delegates for Causing Delay of Conference

TRIPOLI, Libya — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, indicated in a speech before foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity Monday that he intended to use the chairmanship of the organization as a platform for his own ideology.
In an hourlong speech, the text

of which was released Tuesday by the official Libyan press agency, be unconventional.

summit conference was postponed because of feuding within the or-

he promised that his tenure would As if to prove the point, he sharply criticized many countries whose presence in Tripoli made it possible for him to assume the OAU chairmanship after an earlier

criticized the United States, the United Nations and Israel, He was critical of a founding principle of the OAU - the inviolability of borders inherited from colonial days. Without this rule, many of the continent's countries would not exist as they do today. There was no official comment

Colonel Qadhafi also sharply

Tuesday on his keynote address, but delegates said Colonel Qadhafi appeared determined to chart a radical course compared with the OAU's past image of moderate consensus. He is expected to be its chairman until the next OAU summit conference, which is scheduled for Guinea in May.

Some officials said they were surprised that Colonel Qadhafi was so outspoken after the difficulties experienced in arranging the meeting. The present ministerial session and the summit conference that follows were scheduled to be held in July and August.

But the meetings collapsed when nations boycotted the conference to protest the presence of the Polisario guerrilla front, which is fighting Morocco for the independence of Western Sahara, the former Portuguese territory that has been absorbed by Morocco.

The current session is taking place because of a decision last month by the Polisario's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic to withdraw from the talks, ending the boycott by Morocco and its al-

Mr. Qadhafi criticized countries that attended a Francophorie African summit conference in the Zairean capital of Kinshasa last month but boycotted the Tripoli

meetings. He described their participation at Kinshasa as "a contradiction with the independence and freedom of the African countries," and "a provocation and insult" to Afri-

can countries. Without mentioning Zaire by name, he also assailed President Mobutu Sese Seko for restoring diplomatic relations with Israel. Most African countries severed ties with Israel after the 1973 Mid-

dle East war. We, as Africans, should support the struggle of our Arab brethren in Palestine for the liberation of their land, not the recognition of their enemy." Colonel Qadhafi said. This issue is expected to be one of the main themes of his chairmanship.

3 U.S. Citizens Flown to Zambia For Prisoner Swap The Associated Press

LUSAKA, Zambia - Three U.S. cilizens held prisoner in Angola arrived in Lusaka Tuesday in a Red Cross plane, part of an exchange for three captured Soviet military men a Zambian government offi-

The swap also involved a Cuban and about 90 Angolan soldiers held by South Africa, the return of the bodies of three South African soldiers from Angola and the release of a Roman Catholic archbishop held by Angolan guerrillas.

Two of the Americans, Gary Acker, 28, and Argentine-born Gustavo Grillo, 36, fought as mercenaries for the pro-Western forces in the civil war that engulfed Angola after it gained independence from Portugal in 1975. They were captured in 1976 by the victorious Marxist troops. The third American is Geoffrey Tyler, 32, a pilot, who made a forced landing in his light plane in the Angolan hush in

Two of the Soviet prisoners, both airmen, were captured in Angola two years ago by guerrillas lighting the Soviet and Cuban-

Russia, Offering Expanded Trade, Asks U.S. to Renounce Sanctions

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Senior Soviet trade officials told U.S. businessmen Tuesday on their first large-scale foray into Moscow in four years that Washington would have renounce trade sanctions if U.S. Soviet trade is to revive.

In the opening Soviet address to 250 American executives gathered for a four-day trade conference the minister for foreign trade, Ni-kolai S. Patolichev, said: "It is nec-essary for the United States to renounce once and for all the doctrine of using trade as a weapon against our country."
-Without the confidence that

agreements would not subsequentbe broken. Mr. Patolichev dedared, "no businessman will sign a deal." He said that since 1979, the last vear before economic sanctions of one sort or another were imposed, the U.S. share of Western machinery exports to the Soviet Union dropped from 7 percent to 1 percent and the U.S. share of grain shipments plummeted from

percent to 17 percent. At the same time, Mr. Patolichev and the other officials appeared to court trade with the United States. The foreign trade minister made particular mention of Soviet interest in obtaining U.S. equipment and know-how in the chemical and petrochemical industries, in consumer goods and in ag-nicultural and food processing

The meeting was the first since 1978 for the U.S.-U.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, which was set up in 1973, the heyday of détente, by Mr. Patolichev and George P. Shultz, now U.S. secretary of state. The council links more than 200 U.S. firms and Soviet trade ministries and organiza-

It had been planned as a seminar on forms of trade still possible

Andropov's KGB expanded its functions and fine-tuned its methods of repression. Insights, Page 8.

under various sanctions, and most of the 125 U.S. firms represented were involved in such fields as ag-

ricultural products and equipment,

food processing chemicals, and commercial machinery. But President Ronald Reagan's decision to end sanctions against the Siberian natural gas pipeline last Saturday, and the timing of the meeting during the change of leadership in the Kremlin, height-

ened the significance and changed the tone of the gathering. The importance ascribed by the Russians to the conference was un-derscored by their insistence that it go ahead despite the death last week of Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Mr. Patolichev and other Soviet officials who spoke on the first day made little direct mention of the lifting of pipeline sanctions, but of influencing Soviet policies through sanctions. "Are we not able to make strate-

kolai N. Inozemtsev, a deputy chairman of Gosplan, the state planning committee. Now that sanctions against the pipeline were lifted, Mr. Inozemtsev said, Washington may think of new measures "damage" the Soviet economy.

He then went on to detail the

bargoes on grain and high-technology exports to the Soviet Union after the intervention in Afghani-Soviet and U.S. representatives

gic nuclear rockets?" Mr. Patoli-chev asked rhetorically, listing also fighter aircraft and spaceships among achievements that demon-strated Soviet technological abili-

nmense scope of Soviet production and energy and mineral reserves, and asked, "How can anyone think they can blockade such a country?" Such arguments echoed the defi-

ant Soviet position since President Jimmy Carter first announced em-Arms Negotiators Meet

to two sets of Geneva talks on reducing nuclear arms, the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks and the parallel negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear forces, conferred Tuesday in their first formal bargaining sessions since the announcement last week of the death they all sought to impress on the businessmen the purported futility Press reported.



INSIDE

LEADERS MEET - President Ronald Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany confer at the White House. Mr. Kohl, who arrived in the United States

Sunday, met Tuesday with congressional leaders. Page 2.

In its first 21 months in office, the Reagan administration has taken several actions that reduce the information available to the public about the operation of the government. Page 4.

■ Poland's military government said the release of Lech Walesa was part of a government plan aimed at lifting martial law next month and criticized "paranoid" speculation over the Solidarity's

■ The newly nationalized French electronics group of Thomson Brandt reportedly believes it is close to an agreement to take control of Grundig, the West German electrical concern. Page 9.

\$1-Billion U.S. Aid Program Criticized by Americans, Egyptians Alike

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Fast Service CAIRO — The \$1-billion-a-year U.S. economic assistance program in Egypt, the largest U.S. aid program in the world, has become the focus of intense criticism here and in the United States.

The Agency for International Development, which administers the program, is under attack in the Explian press as being "an American shadow government in Egypt" and serving as "a tool of American penetration."

U.S. businessmen, on the other hand, say AID has not effectively bed its leverage with the Egyptian government over the past seven years to force needed economic reforms or to help private compa-nies. Egyptian and U.S., compete on equal terms with the dominant State-rub sector.

Their views are said to be shared by policymakers in the Reagan addistration, where a debate over

der way for some time.

a significant portion of its allocated funds each year, resulting in the present \$2.8 billion "pipeline" of unused appropriations, and why 20 percent of its program consists

of "problem projects."
The attacks on the program agency here concerned but uncer-

political move unless it was part of a general cut, including Israel, said an embassy spokesman who asked that his name not be used. "It would be a signal we were beginning to hedge on our commit-

what to do about the bulky U.S.
aid program — and whether to
"get tough" with Egypt over reforms — reportedly has been unwar to peace. Our interests here Meanwhile. Congress is investi- are not just to see a better econogating why AID is unable to spend my but an Egypt that continues to be politically stable and committed to the peace process."

The concern in Congress and the disgruntlement among U.S. businessmen have noticeably increased during the past year.

But the attack on AID in the

have the U.S. Embassy and the state-controlled Egyptian media is a new development that appears to tain how to respond.

If U.S. aid were reduced, it frustration among intellectuals would be seen as a very negative here with the policy of the United States and Israel, its two "peace partners," toward Lebanon this

The criticism surfaced in early October when the weekly economic magazine of the semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram began a desaid he wanted to expand it to in-"The aid program," he contin- bate on the role of AID and other tian aid priorities should be.

U.S. institutions in sponsoring research which a number of Egyptian critics attacked as a threat to Egypt's national security and a penetration of its national culture. Writer after writer, some of them involved in U.S.-sponsored projects, raised questions in Al Ahram's weekly about the purpose of the research, charging or implying that it was a form of intelli-

gence-gathering. The debate began to take on such proportions and political overtones that the government last month summarily quashed it by ripping out eight pages that were to appear in one issue of the economic weekly. Lutfi Abdelazim, the publica-tion's editor, said in an interview

that the debate was in both the

Egyptian and U.S. interest and not

clude a discussion of what Egyp-

anu-American campaign." He

and grouping 86 U.S. and Egyptian companies. In a report issued last spring, the council called on AID to press the Egyptian government to reduce its massive subsidies for state-run enterprises and basic commodities, eliminate its price ceilings and system of dual foreign exchange rates, and allow individuals to purchase shares in public-sector companies. It also urged more AID funds to encourage long-term private investment. Other charges leveled against AID here and in Congress range from too much money being spent on feasibility and other studies to too little of its funds actually being

U.S. businessmen have been lob-

bying through the Egypt-U.S. Business Council, founded in 1975

used each year. An AID spokesman, who also asked not to be identified, said the agency was spending no more than \$5 million a year on feasibility and evaluation studies.

In answer to U.S. businessmen's charges that AID was not using its clout to force economic reforms, the spokesman questioned whether this was possible. He noted that Egypt had for years rejected re-forms demanded by the Interna-tional Monetary Fund and thus disqualified itself for a standby credit of hundreds of millions of He also dismissed accusations

articles that AID was a "shadow

government" in Egypt, saying that \$750 million of the roughly \$1 billion earmarked for Egypt annually was given directly to the Egyptian government. He said major reforms both in AID procedures for disbursing funds and in the Egyptian economy were badly needed, but said he

was uncertain in which direction

Washington should go.
"Egypt itself clearly hasn't decided on making the reforms," he

Lifting of Martial Law Is Linked by Warsaw To Freeing of Walesa

WARSAW — Poland's military government said Tuesday the release of Lech Walesa was part of a government plan aimed at lifting martial law next month, and it criticized "paranoid" speculation about Mr. Walesa's future.

Jerzy Urban, a government spokesman, said at a news conference that the Solidarity union leader was just a private citizen, but he hinted that the authorities hoped he might eventually play a role in mediating between the government

and its opponents.
"Since Dec. 13, the authorities have declared that martial law will be lifted when it is possible, when things have calmed down, when Lech Walesa is released and is not longer a threat to internal security." Mr. Urban said.

"Nov. 13 was the first 13th of a "Nov. 13 was the first 15th or a month when there was no protest."
Mr. Urban said, adding that "leafleting is ceasing and we are entering a more fortunate period."

The fact that Mr. Walesa's release was greeted with calm proved the point, he said. "If we had expected otherwise he would not have been freed."

He said 1,000 other people were still interned and said they would not necessarily be freed before martial law was lifted.

Mr. Urban said Poland's parliament was likely to vote on whether to lift military rule at its next scheduled session on Dec. 13. That is the anniversary of the imposi-tion of martial law.

Mr. Urban said Mr. Walesa had not met with Polish leaders since his release and he said no meetings were immediately foreseen. "The number of speculations on Walesa has reached the paranoid state," he

said.
"Walesa at present is a private person," he said, adding that his future role was "imponderable."
Mr. Urban confirmed that Mr. Walesa was interviewed by Polish

television when he was released last weekend after 11 months of detention. The interview was not aired, Mr. Urban said, because the government "did not want to create a somewhat difficult situation

Many Poles regard people ap-pearing on the state-run television as "collaborators" with the regime. he was isolated, without contact with his advisers," Mr. Urban said. "Later, he could say he had wanted to think things over."

He referred to the case of Jan Kulaj, the leader of the farmers union known as Rural Solidarity, who was discredited in the eyes of many Poles after giving an interview after his release from intern-ment in April. Mr. Kulaj later retracted many of the statements.

Since his release, Mr. Walesa has made only cautious, balanced statements, insisting he had been isolated too long to make specific pronouncements. He has not mentioned the Solidarity union, which has been outlawed by the govern-ment, and described himself as having to choose his way as carefully as if he were walking a "greased tightrope."

■ Greece Asked to Mediate

Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, has asked Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece to mediate between his government and the West to prevent economic sanctions and secure economic support for Poland, Greece's statecontrolled news organizations re-

The New York Times reported from Athens that senior government sources had confirmed the report. Mr. Papandreou accepted the proposal after General Jaruzelski assured him that he would proceed with restoring a measure of civil liberties in Poland, the sourc-

General Jaruzelski told Mr. Papandreou that martial law would be ended by Jan. 15.

The Athens News Agency and the state-controlled radio network said the plea was made by the Polish leader during a 40-minute meeting with Mr. Papandreou in Moscow on Monday. The two leaders were in the Soviet capital to attend the funeral of Leonid I.

Mr. Papandreou also accepted the Polish leader's invitation to vis-Mr. Papandreou the first Western leader to make such a visit and would further emphasize his insistence on following a more concilia-tory line toward the Polish government than other Western coun-

Of South Africa's 5,000 lawyers,

only about 280 are nonwhite, in-

cluding Indians and coloreds (peo-

ple of mixed race) as well as

diacks. A few of the nonwhites an

advocates, lawyers who are eligible

Black professionals are not le-

gally allowed to keep offices in

with those of its clients.

ly for the privilege.

matters.



Queen Elizabeth II of Britain gestured with open arms Tuesday while welcoming the Dutch royal couple to London. To the queen's left is her husband, Prince Philip, and to her right are Prince Claus and Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands. The man at the right was not identified.

Dutch Royal Couple Begin British Visit

LONDON - Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands sailed up the River Thames in a Dutch guidedmissile frigate Tuesday to begin a four-day state

Queen Beatrix and her husband, Prince Claus, were greeted at Westminster Pier, adjacent to the houses of Parliament, by Britain's Queen Eliza-beth II and her husband, Prince Philip.

Dutch Embassy officials said Queen Beatrix arrived by ship to illustrate the fact that Britain and the Netherlands are maritime nations of long standing. Queen Beatrix traveled on board the frigate De Ruyter as far as Greenwich in east London, where accompanied by Britain's Prince

Charles, she boarded a launch for the last few

Queen Beatrix was to be entertained by Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace Tuesday night and by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Wednesday, Queen Beatrix is to give a banquet for Queen Elizabeth on Thursday.

Prince Claus. 56. is making his first official trip since he left a Swiss clinic Oct. 28 after being under observation for what a Dutch government spokesman described as "complaints of a depres-

The spokesman said that the prince would foilow a restricted schedule during the state visit be-cause "his condition is not yet such that he can take part in all items on the program."

it. Warsaw after martial law was lifted. This would apparently make Mr. Panaudreou the first Western And End Doubts on Missile Plan

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany told U.S. congressional leaders Tuesday that he expects to win an election in March and end doubts about Bonn's commitment to accepting new NATO missiles next

Mr. Kohl said his election strategy would be to blame the opposition Social Democratic Party for West Germany's economic ills and to stress the need for a stronger NATO alliance, according to Sena-tor Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, who attended the meeting.

Mr. Lugar, a Republican, said that Mr. Kohl anticipated an election victory and a strong move toward implementing the missile

to plead cases in court, but most The North Atlantic Treaty Orgenerally deal with lesser legal ganization's 1979 decision to deloy new missiles, if arms control "As you might expect, we are more vulnerable than our white talks with the Soviet Union are not counterparts," Godfrey Pitie said in a recent interview. Mr. Pitie is successful, has sparked intense opposition in West Germany and other European countries. This has president of the Black Lawyers' in turn led to expressions of con-Association, a group almost as precern by the United States that misoccupied with its own problems as sile deployment might be canceled.

"The chancellor affirmed that that will not be so," Mr. Lugar

Johannesburg or Pretoria. They have to sublet space from white After their talks Monday, Mr. Kohl and President Ronald tenants, and often pay exorbitant-Reagan issued a statement saying they wanted to improve relations Most lawyers in South Africa with Moscow.

On Monday night, Mr. Kohl said he had suggested to Mr. Reagan that the president meet with the new Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, but only after careful

preparation. Mr. Kohl also said that both he and Mr. Reagan had resolved to strengthen NATO to meet any threat to the Western alliance.

Mr. Kohl, whose visit was intended to enhance U.S.-West German relations, said that goal was made easier by Mr. Reagan's decision, announced Saturday, to lift U.S. sanctions against companies

Vatican Issues Vocations Report

United Press International VATICAN CITY — A Vatican document released Tuesday said. the Roman Catholic Church should improve efforts to recruit and keep more and better priests

The document, the product of a six-day international congress held in the Vatican in May 1981, said, The Christian community must interrogate itself in the case where one who is called does not meet his promises. His problem is not only personal but concerns the entire community. His abandonment can have devastating effects, particularly among the young."

The latest complete statistics, re-leased in 1980, showed that the number of priests decreased 3.3 percent and the number of nuns decreased 5.1 percent between 1973 and 1978, but that the number of men who left the priesthood decreased from 3,690 in 1973 to

involved in building the Soviet gas pipeline. The sanctions had an-

gered West Europeans.

Mr. Reagan said Saturday that the allies had reached agreement on replacing the sanctions with a pact to avoid trade that would give the Soviet bloc military or strategic advantages. Mr. Kohi said he sup-ported Mr. Reagan's statement. but he would not be specific.

France has said that it is not a party to any such agreement. At his congressional meeting Tuesday, Mr. Kohl said proposals in Congress to reduce U.S. troop strength in Europe by 20,000 next year would undermine force-reduc-

Union, Mr. Lugar said. There are now 355,000 U.S. troops in Eu-The Senate Appropriations Committee has backed the troop-

tion negotiations with the Soviet

cut proposal, which the full Congress will take up next month.

A sensitive subject during Mr. Kohl's visit has been Bonn's decision, in view of its economic problems, to increase military spending next year by less than I percent af-ter taking inflation into count.

The failure of West Germany and other allies to meet NATO's target of 3 percent annual real growth in military spending is a sore point cited by backers of the troop cut in Congress.

Mr. Lugar said Mr. Kohl had suggested that West Germany's high unemployment and inflation were impediments to military growth and that he had inherited these problems from the government of Helmut Schmidt.

snatchers have become more dar-

In one recent case an elegantly dressed man got out of his French

car near the crowded Spanish Steps and shouted at a young woman as he grabbed her mink coat. "My dear, I told you not to

ing and cunning.

New Charter Foreseen for Hong Kong

China Debate Expected On 'Capitalist' Clause

Roses
HONG KONG — China might approve a "capitalist charter" for Hong Kong this month, a Chinese

official has told Hong Kong indus-

trialists who are worried about the future of the British colony. China's parliament, the National People's Congress, soon will discuss a plan guaranteeing Hong Kong's status as a special adminis-trative zone, according to Li Ju-sheng, an official with the New China News Agency, which acts as an unofficial Chinese diplomatic mission in Hong Kong.

Mr. Li made the remarks to the Hong Kong Factory Owners' Association. Hwang Jen, the chairman of the association, said Mr. Li told him Hong Kong would keep its capitalist system under a new constitutional article to be dis-cussed by the congress, which is expected to meet this month. He said Mr. Li also indicated that Taiwan and the Portuguese en-clave of Macao would be designated capitalist special regions under

china has insisted it will regain sovereignty over Hong Kong after 1997, when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires. Specula-tion about Hong Kong's political future has weakened the stock market and the local currency during the past two months.

Mr. Hwang said Mr. Li bad told association members that retaining Hong Kong's capitalist status was a prerequisite for maintaining its prosperity and stability.

Pro-Beijing publications have said the constitutional article might define special administrative zones more clearly than a draft published by Beijing earlier this year for discussion by "compatri-ots" in Hong Kong, Taiwan and

Britain Asks Aid For Boat People In Hong Kong

UNITED NATIONS, New York

— Britain has appealed for help in resettling thousands of Indochinese refugees now in Hong Kong, where about half the refu-gees from Vietnam have arrived.

Peter Marshall, the British delegate in the social committee of the United Nations General Assembly, said Monday that the refugee problem in Hong Kong had worsened in recent months. Although almost 90,000 refugees in Hong Kong have been resettled, more than 13,000 are still waiting for new homes, he said.

Saroj Chavanaviraj of Thailand said more than 168,000 Indochinese refugees were in holding and processing centers in his coun-In addition, about 300,000 Cambodians and thousands of Vietnamese are in need of relief on

the Thai-Cambodian border, he Poul Hartling, the UN high

commissioner for refugees, said there were five million refugees in Africa, and that refugees from El Salvador made up the largest group in Central America, where 40,000 people in seven countries were receiving aid.

There are two million Afghan refugees in Pakistan, he said.

Dutch Strike Continues

AMSTERDAM — More than 500,000 schoolchildren missed classes Tuesday on the second day of a strike by teachers protesting plans to cut salaries and increase class sizes, union officials said.

and antique stores, art galleries, churches and safe deposit boxes.

burglars who stole valuables from a heavily fortified jewelry store in central Rome left behind their

tools worth more than \$5,000, in-cluding high-quality blow torches, low-noise drills, vacuum cleaners

and two-way radios.

Several days later, at least five

mated was worth more than \$10

them old and filled with paintings and other works of art, have be-

come frequent targets of burglars. In Turin, thieves stole 1,500 items

Unguarded churches, many of

Rome's Il Tempo reported that

Huang Hua. China's foreign minister, and Andrei Gromyko. the Soviet foreign minister, meeting on Tuesday in Mascow.

Chinese, Soviet Aides Call for Warmer Ties

MOSCOW - The Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers met in Moscow on Tuesday in the highest level formal contacts between the two countries in 13 years and agreed that their countries should continue a political dialogue to normalize relations.

Announcement of the meeting between Huang Hua of China and Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union appeared to signal that the new Kremlin leadership under Yuri V. Andropov, the new Communist Party leader, would push ahead with efforts to end the 20-

year dispute between the two Communist giants. The Soviet press agency Tass quoted Mr. Gromyko as saying that the Kremlin leadership attached great significance to nor-malizing relations with China. He added that Moscow would

strive to move these relations onto the course of "good neighborli-Mr. Huang was quoted as ex-pressing China's hope that rela-tions would be gradually normal-

ized through joint efforts. "Mutual consent that a political dialogue between the U.S.S.R. and the P.R.C. should be continued was expressed," Tass said, using

the initials for the People's Republic of China. Official Chinese sources in Mos-

cow said the two foreign ministers met for one and a half hours. Also present at the talks, which Tass described as "a brief exchange of opinions on matters of mutual interest," was Leonid F. Hyichev, a Soviet deputy foreign minister, who last month held a preliminary round of "talks about talks" with Chinese officials in

Beijing. The last high-level Chinese-Sovi-

et talks were held Sept. 11, 1969, when Alexei N. Kosygin, who then was the Soviet prime minister, met with Chou En-lai, the Chinese prime minister at that time, at the Beijing airport on his way back

from a trip to North Vietnam.

The two sides agreed then to start border talks. Tuesday's meeting climaxed an exceptionally warm reception by the Kremlin for Mr. Huang, who was in Moscow for the funeral Monday for Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Present Soviet moves to end two decades of bitterness and munial recrimination go back to March 24, when Mr. Brezhney made a strong appeal to China in a major speech delivered in Soviet Central

Diplomats said that Tuesday's meeting clearly indicated that Mr. Andropov intended to maintain the policy line established under

They noted, however, that Tass said only that a "political dia-logue" would be continued between the two sides. It did not say exactly how the dialogue would be

The stage was set for Tuesday's meeting by publication in the Communist Party newspaper Prayda of compliments paid by Mr. Huang in Beijing to Mr. Brezhney. Soviet television in its main evening and the property of the prop

ning news program showed a still picture of Mr. Gromyko apparentengaged in amiable conversation Tuesday with a smiling Mr.

Mr. Andropov singled out Mr. Huang for special treatment Mon-day at a Kremlin reception for foreign dignitaries after Mr. Brezhnev's funeral. Mr. Andropov held up the reception line for about four minutes as he talked with Mr. Huang.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bush in Zimbabwe to Resume Tour

HARARE. Zimbabwe (Reuters) — Vice President George Bush arrived here from Moscow Tuesday to resume an African tour interrupted by the death of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet president. He was met at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda

and driven to the capital in an armored limousine for a courtesy call on Nolan Makombe, the acting president. Mr. Bush, who is scheduled to stay in Zimbabwe for two days, will confer with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe who earlier complained

about U.S. reluctance to be tough with South Africa over independence for South-West Africa, which is also known as Namibia.

Fighting Erupts in Lebanese Town

BERUT (AP) — Rightist Christian and leftist Druze Moslem militismen battled Tuesday with mortars and machine guns in the streets of Aley, 7.5 miles (12 kilometers) southeast of Beirut, prompting Israeli troops to enter the town and order a curiew, radio stations reported. The radios said the sectarian outbreak came to a halt two hours after Israeli armored forces intervened, blaring appeals for a cease-fire

through bullborns. There was no immediate report on casualties in the latest fighting in

the central Lebanese mountain town. Rebels Said to Escalate Kabul Attacks

NEW DELHI (WP) - Afghan guerrillas escalated their attacks in Kabul last week, bombing four restaurants frequented by Communist Party officials and Afghan secret police and conducting a number of daytime assassinations. Western diplomatic sources and Afghan exile leaders here said Tuesday.

The attacks were carried out despite tightened security in the capital.

for two international conferences and reflected an increasing boldness by the Alghan rebels as the focus of the guerrilla war shifts away from the countryside during the winter months

Diplomatic reports from Kabul said four bombs exploded within 45 minutes in the restaurants, killing 15 to 30 persons. Western diplomats also said that Nur Ahmed Dalili, a former deputy minister of transport, was shot to death last week. An armed guard was also reported killed, as was the son of the director of the Education Ministry's planning department. And on Nov. 8, six policemen were killed in a clash with rebels in Kabul, the reports said.

Pershing Missile Funds Cut in House WASHINGTON (UPI) - A House of Representatives subcommittee has voted to cut production funds for the Pershing-2, medium-range

missile, which the administration wants to deploy in Europe, the chairman said Tuesday, The action Monday by the Appropriations subcommittee on defense was the first of several expected assaults on President Ronald Reagan's

military spending plan for 1983. The subcommittee's chairman, Joseph P. Addabbo, said in opening

remarks Monday that some "big ticket" items would have to be cut. The New York Democrat said Tuesday the committee had voted to eliminate production funds for the Pershing-2 missile, which has had two recent failures in test-firings.

For the Record

BELFAST (UPI) - In an apparent secturian murder, two youths shot to death a storekeeper here Tuesday, police said. Patrick J. Murphy, 64, was standing behind the counter of his fruit and vegetable store in south Belfast when the youths walked in, their faces covered with scarves, a police source said. They fired several shots at close range. Mr. Murphy was a Roman Catholic but lived in a Protestant area. WASHINGTON (UPI) - James Prior, Britain's secretary for North-

ern Ireland, who is currently visiting the United States, is pleased with efforts by the Reagan administration and U.S. law enforcement agencies to stop the illegal transfer of arms from the United States to the Irish Republican Army, a spokesman for the British Embassy said Tuesday.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The air force has grounded 500 F-15s; its

most advanced jet fighters, to determine whether key tail parts must be replaced because of excessive wear, officials said Monday. The grounded fighters represent about 80 percent of the total F-15 force of 632 planes stationed in the United States and abroad.

Legal Groups Monitor South African Justice The government is trying to keep blacks from outnumbering whites in the big cities, something that has already happened in smaller

Los Angeles Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — In just over 20 minutes the other day at Langa, a black suburb of Cape Town, 12 cases were heard involving black persons charged with violating the pass laws - specifically, with being in the Cape Town area illegally.

All 12 pleaded guilty and were fined. But two managed to persuade the judge that there were mitigating circumstances, and their fines were suspended. The other 10 had no money and were taken to jail, for up to 70 days in some cas-

es.
"An average day, so far," Joan Grover observed. She is a member of an organization that monitors what goes on in the pass courts. What happens there reflects the quality of justice for black people in South Africa.

Some blacks refuse to plead guilty, and when that happens the organization to which Miss Grover

belongs goes into action.

The Black Sash, as the organization is called generally has a representative present in the pass courts, and when a defendant says, "not guilty," that representative calls for a lawyer. About 20 Cape Town law firms keep a lawyer standing by for such work, rotat-

ing the responsibility. A similar arrangement has been worked out in other cities, but the effort is concentrated in Cape Town, because the authorities there are particularly concerned about halting an influx of blacks.

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refuse to speak out publicly on a variety of subjects. Their code of ethics prevents them from doing so. But there are some, legal aca-demics, who are openly critical of justice as it is administered here,

> One of the most outspoken crit-ics is Professor John Dugard of the law school at the University of Witwatersrand, a respected legal scholar and civil rights advocate. In 1978, Mr. Dugard founded Lack of Security Turns Sumptuous Rome Villas Into 'Ghost Houses'

and not only as it affects blacks.

the Center for Applied Legal Stud-ies "to keep alive in the minds of South Africans the ideals of liberty and equality," he said. "We hope to build public support for the amelioration of repressive laws." Mr. Dugard pointed out that the right of habeas corpus, which is a fundamental part of the English common law tradition here and is

intended to protect individuals

from unlawful imprisonment, has

been declared inapplicable in cases involving national security.



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ROME - "This time they really crushed me. I'm packing and leaving for Paris, Renato Attanasio, an antique dealer, said after being robbed for the third time in a dec-The thieves, using sophisticated tools, cleaned out his elegant an-

so. In what a detective described as "sheer luck," police later recovered most of the 72-year-old merchant's But Mr. Attanasio has had enough. "This is the most beautiful country in the world, but we can't work here any longer," he said. "It's futile to fight against crimi-

tique store on central Via del Cor-

nals, it's hopeless." Throughout Rome, at parties and in the workplace, talk of crime has eclipsed food and politics as the dominant subject of conversa-

Dozens of magnificent villas

and large houses on Rome's fash-

ionable old Appian Way sit empty

for months, abandoned by owners using increasingly sophisticated or rejected by would-be tenants for tools and methods and pursolack of security. "The fear of theft has turned these beautiful villas into ghost houses," says Edoardo de Sanctis, a real estate broker.

Italy Suffers Plague of Sophisticated Thieves

In a recent European opinion poil sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the Atlantic institute, 62 percent of the Italians questioned listed crime as the greatest concern for themselves and their country, the highest percentage in Western Europe.

In 1981, Italian police reported 1.3 million robberies, car and apartment break-ins and purse snatchings — up from 550,000 in 1970. In the first five months of this year, nearly 600,000 thefts were reported, almost 100,000 of them in Rome, a city of 3 million inhabitants. Police officials say, however, the real figure is at least two or three times higher because many residents do not report thefts.

alone. Give it to me." The woman screamed, but passers-by told po-lice they thought he was her hus-Many of the crimes happen at

Veneto and Via Sistina. West German Embassy officials reported that more than 2,000 West Germans had their passports stolen last year in the Rome area. Police officials say, however, their main concern is the increas-ing number of professional thieves

and on shopping streets of Via

wear the fur coat when you go out thieves broke into a bank near the Vatican after neutralizing three different alarms, spent the night rifling through nearly 1,000 safe deposit boxes and fled the next morning with loot that police estisuch well-known places as St. Peter's Square, the Colosseum area

in 68 break-ins in 1981. Since last year, museum and monument guards in Italy have carried weapons in a move to cut Police officials say thieves are who go after big hauls in jewelry down on art thefts.

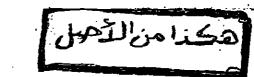
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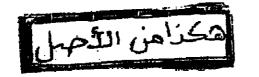
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Why the blue box became a bluer chip

On August 30th, American Express became one of the 30 companies that make up the Dow Jones Industrial Index. It is a sign of the times.

UIETLY, smoothly and nearly without notice, a new industry has emerged: it is the financial services industry. Like natural evolution it has been simple, inevitable and born out of need. It is consumer driven.

It is an industry without fire and turbines and smokestacks because its main focus is the management of financial assets.

Its product is information.

ime Tour

abul Attao

Information has become the fuel that drives the economy of America. But the fuel tank is reduced to the dimension of a 264K chip.

The financial services industry is new but already so large and full of future that one is staggered.

One company has been recognized as a leader: American Express. There are reasons.

UST SINCE you began reading this, American Express has quietly managed to process billions of separate pieces of information that fuel travel and financial transactions.

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And it has also processed information that schedules entertainment on cable television and electronically guards houses; information that changes kroners into guilders, figures tax rates in Bermuda and helps put financing together for the ebb and flow of world trade.

It is a Sign of The Future

MAGINE what will happen when American Express puts all this information together for individual and corporate consumers in a marketing service with a variety of choices for them; when a business of personal service further harnesses the power of high technology.

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Reagan Team Has Cut Amount of Data Open to Public on Government Affairs

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In its first 21 months in office, the Reagan administration has taken several actions that reduce the information available to the public about the operation of the government, the economy, the environment and public health.

The actions have included increasing the authority of government officials to classify data, cutting back on the collection of statistics, eliminating hundreds of some of their efforts stem from desupported by the government has government publications and revelopments that began long before upset many in academic circles. A ducing the staff of the National

for them, President Ronald Reagan and his aides justify them on many grounds: slashing the tional activities by the government. The officials also note that

bishops must seek "to make rever-

ence for human life a touchstone

of our policy and practice in every

context."
Differences among the bishops

began to emerge in the opening de-bate when five bishops presented

The most outspoken was Arch-bishop Philip Hannan of New Or-

leans, who wanted to scrap the en-

tire statement and "substitute the messages of the holy father," Pope

John Paul II. He faulted the pro-

posed draft for its failure to sym-pathize "with the horrible suffer-

ing" of those "enslaved by commu-

The arguments against the threat of using a nuclear weapon fail to mention the proportionality

of the aggression and repression of

the Reds," he said.

At the other end, Archbishop
Raymond G. Hunthausen of Seat-

ile, an outspoken opponent of nu-

clear weaponry, wanted the final statement to "call on our people

and government to begin to lay

down our nuclear arms now, re-

gardless of what others do," and to

pledge church support, "materially and spiritually," for individuals who, like himself, practice civil dis-

obedience to oppose the nuclear

Archbishop Hunthausen, who has withheld a portion of his in-

come tax to protest nuclear arma-

from his fellow bishops.

ment, received sustained applause

indicated that many of the partici-

pants registered "significant differ-

ences" about how to handle the

document. The document is to go

through one, possibly two more re-

visions, based on bishops' criti-

cisms, before being presented to

the hierarchy for final action, probably at a specially called meeting next May in Chicago.

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¿U.S. Bishops Debate Letter on Nuclear War

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON - A number of American Roman Catholic bishops have registered disagreement with the draft of a proposed pastoral letter condemning nuclear

But as the National Conference of Catholic Bishops began a private debate on the most controversial position paper the group has ever produced, it was not clear whether the majority wants it sof-

The bishops began their four-day annual meeting Monday by plunging immediately into consid-eration of the proposed letter that, in its current form, declares immorai any first-strike use of nuclear weapons and holds that a policy of nuclear deterrence is valid only when coupled with aggressive arms reduction negotiations.

"At one level, the question of nuclear war is understood as an issue of politics or diplomacy," said Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin of Chicago, chairman of the com-mittee that drafted the statement on nuclear war.

But, he said, "because the nuclear issue is not simply political, but also a profoundly moral and religious question, the church must be a participant in the process of protecting the world and its people from the specter of nuclear de-

The conference president, Arch-bishop John R. Roach of St. Paul-Minneapolis, devoted his presidential address to a theological rationale for the proposed letter. He linked the bishops pronouncement on the nuclear issue to their long battle against abortion.

Denouncing "selective reverence for human life" as "a kind of contradiction in terms," he said the

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velopments that began long before Mr. Reagan entered the White,

As critics increasingly question both the actions and the motives There is no central directive to cut back on the availability of information, and the effects of the isolated events such as the reduction of publications have not been cost of government, meeting the that great," said Larry M. Speakes, requirements of law, improving na-tional security and curbing what they view as inappropriate promo-Jonathan Rose, an assistant at-

torney general involved in the administration's effort to reduce the scope of the Freedom of Informa-tion Act, also said there was no unified effort to restrict the flow of

Among the critics is Representative Glenn English, Democrat of Oklahoma, the chairman of the House subcommittee on information and individual rights, who said, "It's politics, nothing but pure and simple politics.

"All administrations try to con-

trol information for their own political purposes. The difference with the Reagan team is the degree of effort being put into reaching this goal. Mr. Reagan's people want to provide the American people with less information about their activities so they cannot be held accountable."

Some of the actions to control information date from earlier administrations and some were mandated by Congress.

Beginning when President Jim-y Carter was in the White House, for example, Admiral Bobby R. Inman, as director of the National Security Agency, initiated a drive to convince scientists working on information-coding methods that they should not publish their research until the reports had been reviewed by the government. The effort succeeded; most of the nation's cryptologists are now submitting their scientific papers to the NSA before publishing them.

Admiral Inman, who went on to serve in the Reagan administration as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, also sought to expand the areas in which researchers would allow the government to censor privately financed papers. Too much material, he contended, was reaching the Soviet Union, where it was helping the Communist nation to strengthen its military forces.

The continuing effort to impose restrictions on research that is not

subcommittee of the American Association of University Professors reported in the September-October issue of the group's magazine that the trend toward tightening controls appeared to foreshadow "a significant infringement" of academic freedom.

Also of concern to many acalemics is the budget-cutting at the National Archives, where more than three billion census reports, court documents, diplomatic letters and other government papers are stored for examination by scholars and by people trying to trace their family histories. In the last year, a substantial cut in the number of archivists and support personnel has meant a 60-percent decline in the rate at which old government documents are declas-

A drive to reduce the number of federal statistical programs is an-other area where the original initiative came, at least in part, from outside the Reagan administration. In December 1980, in the last days of the Carter administration, the Democratic-controlled Congress passed a largely unnoticed but far-reaching bill called the Paper Work Reduction Act.

The law, which Mr. Carrer signed against the recommendations of most major federal departments, requires the Office of Management and Budget to seek to re-duce "the existing burden of feder-al collection of information" by 25 percent by Oct. 1, 1983.

Last month, the House Government Operations Committee released a report that the administration had eliminated or reduced at least 50 major statistical programs on such matters as nursing homes, family growth, medical care exes. monthly department store sales, labor turnover, oil imports, collective bargaining and

Publishing of government information has also been cut. On Oct. 6. Joseph R. Wright Jr., deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, announced the terminating or consolidating of more than 2,000 federal publications. The list included such topics as improving fuel conservation, counseling alcoholics, poison antidotes and the harmful effects of



Supporters rallying outside a political party headquarters in São Paulo on Monday.

U.S. Looking for Ways to Thwart Tax Evasion by 'Overseas Investors'

By Robert L Jackson

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — As regular
the seasons, dividend checks and interest payments from U.S. corporations and financial institutions flow out to millions of American stockholders and savers and thousands of individuals and small investment companies

But recently, U.S. investigators have begun to discover that some foreign investors are not quite what they seem. Far from being frugal citizens of other countries, many "overseas investors" are actually Americans evading taxes on interest, dividends, royalties and

similar earnings.
The loss to the Treasury Department is as much as \$1 billion a year, according to congressional

In the months ahead, use of overseas tax shells is likely to grow, some officials fear, because of new rules to increase the effinev of tax collection on interest and dividend income.

Under federal law, Americans

must pay income taxes on divi-dends and interest earned each give details, said that they are inyear. Since collection of these taxes has never been as effective as

est and dividend payments automatically, beginning in July.

However, for many investors who are citizens or residents of the 50 countries with which the United States has a tax treaty, little or no U.S. tax is required.

taxes withheld automatically from

pay checks. Congress last summer passed a law, requiring banks, cor-porations and other institutions to

withhold 10 percent of most inter-

As a result, investigators say that by posing as a foreign citizen or foreign investment company some Americans can avoid U.S. taxes on interest and dividends al-

The Treasury Department, fear-ing that the new U.S. rules will stimulate tax evasion, has stepped up scrutiny of foreign investors. Recently, the commerce, consumer and monetary affairs subcommittee of the House Government Opcrations Committee completed its investigation into the tax-evasion

The subcommittee found that foreign "investment companies" can turn out to be the paper creations of well-to-do Americans. The method affects not only interest in-come received from U.S. banks and loan associations, the congressional study showed, but also rent and royalty payments originating in the United States.

Normally, U.S. financial institutions are required to withhold for taxes 30 percent of interest and dividend payments to foreign citizens, except for citizens of coun-Mr. Wirthlin followed with a Mr. Wirthlin followed with a tries having a joint tax treaty with slide presentation in which he artax owed may be no more than 5

Congressional and Treasury officials contend that the most popular jurisdictions for withholding-tax evasion are Switzerland, the British Virgin Islands and the

Netherlands Antilles. Officials of the Internal Revevestigating a tax-shelter scheme centered in California in which \$45 million in interest payments was funneled tax-free through a single company in the Netherlands Antilles. Criminal indictments are expected, the officials said.

Alan W. Granwell, the Treasury

Department's international tax counsel, agreed with congressional investigators that the Netherlands Antilles may pose a larger problem for tax evasion than Switzerland. Vegotiations between the United States and the Netherlands Antilles are under way in Washing-

Mr. Granwell said the Treasury Department has served notice on the British Virgin Islands that the United States will terminate the tax treaty on Jan. I because negotiations to eliminate tax abuses had broken down. Similar action could be taken against the Netherlands

Harold Henriquez the Antilles' top diplomat in Washington, said no such drastic step is needed. He insisted that the Antilles are much more a center for international finance than a haven for tax dodgers. But under the treaty, tax fraud by individual Americans has grown sharply, congressional investigators say.

Representative Benjamin S. Rosenthal, Democrat of New York, who headed the subcommitter investigation, strongly recom-mends that U.S. banks and thrift institutions be required to withhold taxes on all interest and dividends paid in the Antilles, Switzerland and the British Virgin Is-

If the recipients are indeed foreigners, they can obtain written and apply to the Treasury for a tax refund, Mr. Rosenthal said. But he believes immediate withholding would eliminate most treaty abuses.

"We do feel the present system needs improvement," Mr.

First Returns In Brazil Give Leftists Lead Opposition Candidate Ahead in Biggest State

Linear Proper State RIO DE JANEIRO - Early ISturns Tuesday in Brazil's first pationwide from elections in simons two decades pointed to leftist vic-tories in São Paulo and other key

Because of a complicated

straight-ticket voting system, the final results in the 22 state governor races, in which an estimated 50 million people voted, was not expected for days or even weeks. But in some districts, officials opened ballot butes as the polis closed at dusk Monday. These scattered overnight counts indicated that the center-left opposit candidate, Franco Montoro of the Brazilian Democratic Movement

Party, would sweep 580 Paulo, Brazil's biggest state, with 45 percent of vote.

The early returns showed Mr. Monturo's closest rival, the progovernment candidate, Reynaldo de Barros, getting 30 percent.

In Rio de Janeiro, an election-cyc survey showed that Loonel Brizola, a Socialist returning from political exile; had emerged as the

itical exile had emerged as the front-runner with 31.3 percent of the wate to 26.8 percent for the government candidate. Moreira Franco

ranco.

Tanco.

Tanco. was less than 2 percentage points. The survey also showed the government solidly ahead in Hahin the biggest state in the country's poor northeastern region.

It was the first nationwide election since 1965, when the military government, which had taken pow er in 1964, was displeased with the results and put off elections for 17 But despite the early leads by

the center-left party, polls have said the government should elect enough representatives to control the electoral college, which in 1985 will choose a successor to President João Figueiredo. We have never seen such en-

thusiastic election participation, Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Democratic Movement Party. said early Tuesday. "It was a party, a real party of happiness." Mr. Brizola called the elections

"very important," adding, "Brazil will not be the same country after today. This is the beginning of the end of the night that fell on us." Heavy turnouts, up to 90 per-

cent in some areas, were reported as voters went to the polls to elect 22 state governors, 25 senators, 479 congressmen and thousands of mayors and town council mem-

Voting is compulsory and Brazilians traveled by foot, mule, Amazon riverboat, car or bus to get to the municipality where they were registered. The voting passed with-

Hungarian Chief to Turkey

The Associated Press ANKARA — Prime Minister Georgy Lazar of Hungary will visit Turkey Nov. 22-24, the Foreign Ministry has announced.

Republican Governors Say Losses Were Result of Reagan's Policies By David S. Broder

KANSAS CITY, Missouri -Republican governors, their ranks thinned by the Nov. 2 midterm election, turned on President Ronald Reagan's representatives here and blamed their losses on the nationwide unemployment problem and administration policies that are "scaring people to death."

Governor William Janklow of What sort of people need to learn a foreign language as quickly and effectively as possible? Foreign service personnel, thet's who. You can learn the same way with the course designed by the Foreign Service Institute [FSI] for use by U.S. State Department personnel stationed abroad. THE FSI BASKC GERMAN COURSE.

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The 19 Republican governors gathered here — almost a third of whom will not be back in office next year - listed a dozen other concerns, ranging from huge feder-al budget deficits, excessive military spending and a general per-ception that "Republicans care only about the rich" to antagonism of minorities and women, tolerance of narrow-focus, negative campaign groups, and what Gov-ernor Janklow called "screwball

The public spanking of the administration by the Republican governors marked a political turning point. For the last two years, while some of them had grumbled privately about Mr. Reagan's spending priorities, they had strongly supported his efforts to slow the growth of the federal budget, cut taxes and shift programs back to the states.

deas" for changing Social Securi-

Richard S. Williamson, the asistant to the president for intergo-

ing administration official at the meeting, attributed the critical outburst to "nervousness about the election results," which reduced the number of Republican governors from 23 to 16 and left several of the survivors severely shaken.

"There's a lot of frustration," Mr. Williamson said, "and the administration is an easy target."

Mr. Williamson began the session with a claim that the election was "a wash." While the president was "very disappointed" with the loss of seven governorships, he said, the attrition rate among Re-

U.K. Labor Party Gives Jobs Plan

LONDON — Britain's opposi-tion Labor Party has pledged that a future Labor government would reduce unemployment to less than one million within five years.

Michael Foot, the opposition leader, speaking Monday at a Lon-don news conference, said: "This is a most formidable commitment. No one denies that. But it is plain economic sense." He said Labor had the answer to unemployment. now at a record 3.3 million people, or 13.8 percent of the work force.

State spending is essential to the Labor plan for jobs because it is the most effective way of raising nding power in the economy. Mr. Foot said. James Mortimer, Labor's general secretary, said the employment plan required a reliationary package that would inject at least £9 billion (\$14.7 billion) into the economy.

worse in earlier Republican administrations and Mr. Reagan's "top priority" of keeping the Sen-ate in Republican hands had been

gued that unemployment was the "key" to the 1982 losses and "re covery will be the key to victory in He added, "It would be a se-

rious mistake to take it as a repudiation of our Republican ideas. There is strong support for the vision we hold." But the governors had been giv-

en a far more critical review of the 1982 election in an earlier closeddoor session by the pollsters Rob-ert Teeter and V. Lance Tarrance and the campaign consultant John Deardourff, who emphasized longterm problems that they said were facing the Republican Party.
Mr. Deardourff, who designed the Republicans' 1982 "stay the

course" advertising campaign, said that he told the governors that "we have very serious perception prob-lems" and "we're not going to change perceptions until we change policies at the national

Governors who in the past have been quick to defend Mr. Reagan and his policies, like Tennessee's Lamar Alexander and Pennsylvania's Richard L. Thornburgh, both re-elected, and Wisconsin's Lee S. Dreyfus, who is retiring, either joined in the criticism or peppered Mr. Wirthlin with skeptical ques-

No one except Mr. Wirthlin and Mr. Williamson gave what could be characterized as a defense of

U.S. Starts Trial of Ex-CIA Agent Accused of Giving Guns to Libya

By Stuart Taylor Jr. New York Times Service

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia — The first of four scheduled trials of Edwin P. Wilson has begun here with a federal prosecutor asserting that the former U.S. intelligence agent had provided weapons to the Libyan government in return for money, and a defense lawyer saying that Mr. Wilson had been trying to help the Central Intelligence Agency.
"The United States will prove

that Edwin Wilson was motivated by greed," specifically his hopes of taining a \$22-million contract for weapons and services with the Libyan government of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, said Theodore S. Greenberg, the chief prosecutor in the case, in his opening state-ment to the jury Monday in U.S. District Court. Herald Price Fahringer, the

chief defense lawyer, responded, "Mr. Wilson, in good faith, in dealing with the CIA, felt that he had the apparent authority to bring these weapons over there ei-ther with or without a license."

He said Mr. Wilson, who had

left government service as an intelligence agent to become an international businessman, was in touch with top officials of the intelligence agency and that his deal with the Libyans was to trade an M-16 automatic rifle and some pistols for Soviet military equipment and intelligence information sought by the CIA.

Mr. Wilson sat impassively as

three of his former employees and a former friend testified against

Mr. Wilson, 54, is being held in lieu of bonds totaling \$60 million. In addition to the trial here, he faces one scheduled to begin next Monday in Houston and one in Washington set for January, both in connection with federal charges that he provided weapons and expertise to Libya for terrorist activities. In a fourth trial to be held in Washington, Mr. Wilson is charged with directing an unsuccessful scheme to assassinate a Libyan dissident in Egypt.

This case, with Judge Richard Williams presiding, is based on an eight-count indictment charging Mr. Wilson with heading a con-

spiracy to smuggle three pistols to Libyan agents in Bonn and with smuggling an M-16 rifle to Libya in 1979, in violation of federal regulations covering the transporta-tion and export of firearms.

Prosecutors have said that one of the pistols was used in the assassination of a Libyan dissident in Bonn in May 1980. If convicted on all eight counts, Mr. Wilson could face a total of 44 years in prison and \$245,000 in fines.

Monday afternoon, prosecutors called 10 witnesses to testify about the mechanics of the purchase and

-transportation of the four guns. Among the witnesses were the three persons who said they had worked in the United States and London for Mr. Wilson's varied enterprises in 1979 while he was in Tripoli, the Libyan capital.

Mr. Fahringer, in his opening statement, conceded that Mr. Wilson had provided the four guns to the Libyans, but said it was part of a larger plan to collect information for the CIA on Soviet military equipment supplied to Libya. The government has repeatedly denied any role in Mr. Wilson's activities

U.S. Agencies Diverted **Volcano Relief Funds**

By Ernest Holsendolph New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Six federal agencies overestimated the amount needed for relief after the eruptions of Mount St. Helens in 1980 and then channeled that money

into other projects, the General Accounting Office has reported.

The Small Business Administration received the largest amount of diverted relief funds, more than \$360 million. Appropriations totaling \$946 million were made by Congress to 12 federal agencies in September

1980 to cope with the extensive damage caused by volcanic erup-tions in the state of Washington. None of the federal agencies that channeled relief funds to other projects acted illegally, according to a report Monday by the accounting office, an investigative arm of Congress. However, it found that they took advantage of an emergency "lump sum" appro-priation procedure used by Con-

gress to dispense funds in a hurry. The Small Business Administration got \$430 million but spent only \$66 million on the Mount St. Helens relief, the accounting office said, and the Federal Highway Adminstration drew \$125 million but spent only \$22 million on the

Others that overestimated the cost were the Soil Conservation rvice, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Department of Education and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

By Decrete.

By December 1981, the report said, only one agency, the Soil Conservation Service, specifically had set aside its surplus of \$10 million in case the volcano erupted again, which it has, The Department of Education

was the only agency that let a substantial portion of its leftover dis-aster funds expire and revert to the Treasury," the accounting office

Such agencies as the Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Geological Survey and the Centers for Disease Control were left to scramble for funds while others were awash in the surpluses. Most of the agencies with surplus funds spent the mon-

ey for other disasters or plan to do

so, the accounting office said. "Because nearly all of the appropriated funds have been spent, or at least have not been set aside for the disaster," the accounting office said, "any future Mount St. Heleas recovery work will have to be funded through additional appropriations or other legislative ac-

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il Gi ILO's Push on Rights **Reaches Critical Point** After Walesa Release

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA - Efforts by the International Labor Organization and its member governments to improve human rights in Poland and the Soviet Union are reaching a critical point following last week's release of Lech Walesa, the Polish trade union leader.

These efforts have now been under way for almost-timee years, seeing between gentle persuasion during the rise of the Solidarity trade union and open fury after the declaration of martial law in Poland and the suppression of free trade unions in the Soviet Union.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Last week the ILO again shifted. suddenly and unexpectedly, away from confrontation. Its officials accepted an invitation to inspect working conditions on the controversial Siberian natural gas pipe-line, and a key 11.0 human rights committee recommended against the establishment of a special commission of inquiry into Poland.

The committee's recommendation will be debated in public on Thursday by the ILO's governing body. Its acceptance is a formality, but it is certain to be controversial. A commission of inquiry is the agency's ultimate sanction, and it has only launched six in its 63 years of existence, the latest into the working conditions of Haitian sugar workers. But since Solidarity was dissolved. Western trade union bodies and even Solidarity's exiled representatives have favored such an inquiry into Poland:

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The committee, which meets regularly to review trade union freedom, comprises three government members, three employers and three unionists. Sources here say that in deciding last week to recommend against an inquiry, the panel was swayed by the government members from India and Ar-

1,627,959 Yeas, 1 Nay In Albania's Election

VIENNA — Only one voter out of Albania's 1,627,968 cast a negative ballot in parliamentary elections Sunday, an official communiqué said Tuesday.

Eight ballots were found invalid, but the remaining electors all voted for the single officially approved candidate in each of the republic's 250 electoral districts, the Central Electoral Commission re-ported. It said the turnout was 100 percent and took place in an atmosphere of great political and revolutionary enthusiasm.

that it would withdraw from a 24 year-old agreement under which it administered the state unemploy-UNEDIC, jointly with labor gentina, who both warned of the risks of a complete break with Po-

But it also appears to have been influenced by the Polish govern-ment. The Polish vice minister of labor, Krysztof Gorski, appeared before the committee and warned that Poland might withdraw from the agency if the inquiry went

He followed this up immediately, however, with a conciliatory let-ter promising that Mr. Walesa would be freed at any moment and pointing out that this had long

been a key demand of the ILO.

A further factor in the decision is thought to be the fear of a Soviet withdrawal of its recent invitation to visit the Siberian pipeline. The offer is seen here as confirming the ILO's importance as a forum for East-West debate:

It came in an Oct. 25 letter from Vassili Prokhorov, vice president of the central council of Soviet trade unions, inviting the ILO to send a senior official and one or two assistants to examine "conditions of labor and life of Soviet workers" on the pipeline.

The exact details of the mission - how long it will last, and which sites will be visited under what conditions - are now under discussion. These are seen as vital if the ILO is not to be charged with a whitewash.

One aim of the invitation is thought to be to head off growing pressure from Western trade unions, led by the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In recent months the unions have broadened their campaign within the ILO against both Po-land and the Soviet Union on the issues of union suppression and

Forced labor is outlawed under ILO Convention 29, which both Poland and the Soviet Union have signed. In August the federation entered a complaint charging that 90 percent of the 100,000 prisoners at work on the pipeline were political prisoners.

If this complaint goes through normal ILO channels it will get a protracted - and public - airing. But some feel it could be diluted by the dialogue between the ILO secretariat and the Soviet govern-

On Poland, the federation had planned to lodge a complaint against the recent laws against "parasitism," which require people to work and which are, in the view of legal experts, equivalent to forced labor. But this, too, risks compromise by the improving rela-tions between the ILO and Polish government.

French Employers Group Withdraws From Unemployment Benefits Fund

PARIS — The French employers association announced Tuesday ment fund, known by its acronym

The employers decision followed failure to agree with the unions on economic measures. It aggravated a crisis over the fund that was precipitated by France's next year.

high level of unemployment, now

The employers' decision to withdraw means that the government will take over responsibility for the fund. Unemployment payments are not expected to be affected.

Social Affairs Minister Pierre Bérégovoy last month imposed higher contributions to the fund by both employees and employers after they had failed to agree on measures to plug an expected 30-billion-franc (\$4-billion) deficit



TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD — A Scots Guards piper played on the dock as a flag-draped container carrying coffins of men killed in the Falklands conflict was unloaded on Tuesday in Southampton, England. The 64 coffins were shipped to Britain aboard the Sir Belvedere.

Hungary's New Work Collectives Create Profits and Some Protests

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service BUDAPEST — Every day, at roughly 2:30 P.M., Mikaly Body slips out of character as a production coordinator at the big Ikarus bus factory here and becomes an entrepreneur.

But unlike tens of thousands of other "moonlighting" Hungarians, what Mr. Body does is not only profitable but perfectly legal.

Mr. Body, 30, is a member of a

so-called economic work collective, one of the latest wrinkles in Hungary's economic reform. Such collectives allow workers to form small companies and, after putting in their usual day on the job, to sell their services to their employers on a contract basis.

The work collectives, which were legalized in January, are highly controversial but also highly significant, politically as well as economically. If they work out as planned, they could bring the ben-efits of Hungary's economic reform to a large number of workers who have been excluded - workers who have been an important center of anti-reform sentiment.

With the collectives, the government hopes to tap private initiative to plug production gaps and imve services. Collectives are formed by work-

ers at the plant where they are employed, usually in areas where skilled labor is in short supply. The collective acts like any outside supplant and uses the plant's equipment. In some cases, depending on the terms of the contract, it pays for the use of the facilities. Once the contract is fulfilled, the collective may sell its services elsewhere.

The government limits the collectives to no more than 30 members each and requires that taxes be paid on profits, though there is in theory no limit on how much a collective can make. After-tax profits are divided among the

From the management point of view, the arrangement is better than hiring outsiders, because the work is done at the plant and by workers with known skills. Also, according to Istvan Sevesik, a spokesman for the Ministry of Industry, it gets around a trade-un-

ion limit on the amount of overtime employees can work. For the worker, the incentive is

Mr. Body said that his collective at the Ikarus factory has been in existence since early September but has not distributed any profits yet. But members of a collective at the Danubia Tool & Machine Works are reportedly making up to four times as much after hours as the 15 to 20 forints an hour (45 to 60 cents) they are paid for regular

This disparity in regular pay and overtime has led to controversy.
Officials of the ruling Socialist
Workers' Party said they were being asked how it is that if the factory can afford to pay so much for overtime it cannot improve reg-

Moreover, critics of the system argue that it encourages workers to loaf on their regular shifts so that they can conserve energy for over-

It is the smaller enterprises and younger workers who have been best able to profit from the greater freedom offered by the reforms, and as a result the larger enterprises and their workers have in many cases been left behind.

But as the situation at the lkarus have a potential for larger enter-prises, too. Gyimebi Csaba, an at-

8 Die in U.S. Plane Crash

MARTINSVILLE, Virginia Eight persons aboard a crashed plane were found dead Monday after a Soviet satellite picked up an emergency signal from the plane's wreckage. The single-engine plane crashed shortly after takeoff Sun-day from Blue Ridge Airport. torney for Ikarus, said 25 collectives are planned at the factory, which has 10,500 employees.

But criticism of the approach in-dicates that the jury is still out. Over the last three years, price increases have cut sharply into personal incomes. But the latest economic reforms, which are intended to encourage private initiative in a number of fields, fuel the growing, and politically dangerous, gap be-tween Hungary's rich and poor. Ivan Berend, an economic histo-

rian, characterizes this latest phase of the reform as the legalization of the so-called second economy, black market and gray market ac-tivity that is typical of Eastern bloc economies: Individuals provide products and services that are difficult or impossible to obtain officially, and at uncontrolled prices.

The weakness of this phase, Mr. Berend said, is that it "could cause a certain tension; it causes a diferentiation of incomes." Such a trend can be politically

explosive in Eastern Europe. Janos Berecz, editor of the Communist Party newspaper People's Freedom and an influential member of the party's Central Committee, said there is already "a certain de-gree of social tension."



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Hussein Bars Resignation, Vows To Continue Fight Against Iran

By Robert J. McCartney

BAGHDAD — President Sad-dam Hussein of Iraq vowed Tuesday to lead his country in its war with Iran for 10 more years rather than step down to satisfy one of Tehran's key peace demands.

"It is not a personal matter. It is a matter that is national," the president said, "we have nothing before us except to fight."

At a news conference with visiting U.S. correspondents, Mr. Hussein accused the United States of trying to harm Iraq by doing nothing to stop the war.

Western diplomats expressed surprise and concern at Mr. Hussein's remarks. The diplomats said that his criti-cism of the United States was the

harshest in a year and that it sug-gested that Mr. Hussein was seek-ing to pressure Washington into somehow convincing Iran to call

Mr. Hussein charged that the

help bring the war to a close. The 10-year Soviet-Iraqi friendship treaty had failed to work, he said.

Mr. Hussein's comments appeared to reflect a growing sense of isolation and helplessness now that his country's invasion of Iran has misfired. Iranian troops, after forcing Iraqi forces to withdraw from virtually all of Iran in June, are now poised on the border and

threaten an invasion. Mr. Hussein said that his country had "tried all means" to end the war.

On Monday night and Tuesday morning, Iraqi forces repelled an Iranian advance near the border town of Mandali. 75 miles (120 kilometers) northeast of Baghdad, according to reports from both

An Iraqi commander said that his troops had crushed a fivepronged Iranian assault that was aimed at pushing through a valley and entering Iraq. He said 3,400 Iranians had been killed.

Mr. Hussein said that Iraq had

"annihilated" a major Iranian of fensive in the area.

Iran has set several condition for ending the war, among them Mr. Hussein's removal. Western and Arab diplomats and other ob servers believe a negotiated settle ment might be easier if Mr.

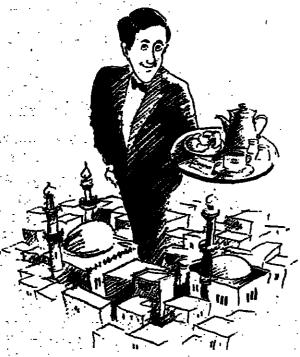
Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is believed to hold a personal grudge against Mr. Hussein, both because the Iraqi president launched the invasion in 1980 and because be expelled the ayatollah from Iraq four years ago in an effort to pre-serve good relations with the shahi Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Diplomats and businessmen here say that most Iragis would be happy to see Mr. Hussein go if it would mean the war could end Casualties have been heavy, and the economy has deteriorated

Mr. Hussein declared that he would remain in office even if the war "lasts for another 10 years." He considered the demand for his



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The Pipeline Pipe Dream

to lift his sanctions against European and American companies aiding the Soviet gas pipeline? For all the complicated, divergent explanations, there is one simple, overriding reason: The sanctions did more damage to the West than to the Soviet Union. Though allies may be led, they could not be forced to follow the American effort, misguided from the start. So there is little reason to cheer the president's belated move, welcome as it is.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz deserves much of the credit for the formula that enabled Mr. Reagan to back down without losing too much face. But credit also goes to the European Community and to the countries that took part in the Versailles summit. They found language to paper over the dis-pute. The French, who made the major fight against concessions, had far more support from their pariners than Washington seems prepared to acknowledge.

Mr. Reagan chose to give priority to do-mestic political needs. He justified lifting the sanctions by claiming that the allies had agreed to "stronger and more effective measures." In fact, as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has noted, there are no "fresh commitments" by the Europeans beyond those made at Versailles in June, only some general principles and new studies.

The Europeans remain unwilling to reduce

terms or volume of credit for the East. They rejected U.S. proposals for a no-subsidy policy in trade with the East, pointing out that American grain exports are subsidized. But they did agree to avoid "preferential" treatment for communist countries.

Behind all this lies a fundamental disagreement. The White House and Pentagon deny that they believe the Soviet Union can be "brought to its knees" by economic pressure. Yet they argue that the Soviet economy is so weak that if it is denied Western financial and technological help, the Kremlin would have to divert resources from military to ci-

We are skeptical. For one thing, sanctions are not merely acts of detached policy; consider also politics, like the farm pressures that led Mr. Reagan to allow grain exports to the Russians. In any case, Western imports represent a tiny fraction of the Soviet gross na-tional product. The Kremlin has always been able to restrict consumption as needed to finance industrial and military investment.

It is tempting to believe that the West can use its economic strength to moderate Soviet conduct. But sanctions like these rarely succeed. They impose a cost few countries will accept. And they strain the Western alliance. This pipe dream is not worth the price.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Challenge for GATT

At the end of this month, in Geneva, trade ministers from most of the world's govern-ments will convene to begin revising the rules of international commerce. The organization is called GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and for nearly 40 years it has worked quietly to expand trade by up-holding an accepted code of conduct.

. It called the coming meeting to renew the momentum toward wider trade. But, with the deepening recession, the trend to protectionism is accelerating, and the free-traders have belatedly realized that they are going to have to struggle desperately to keep GATT from backsliding and building more barriers. World trade has been one of the great en-

gines driving economic growth and raising standards of living since World War II. Total economic output of the industrial countries, taken together, has doubled over the past 20 vears. One reason is that, in the same period, the volume of their exports and imports has

risen by 312 times, steadily pushing toward greater national specialization, better use of resources and higher earnings.

But trade, in times of high unemployment, is pure torment to politicians. Foreign imports jeopardize domestic jobs. True, they also usually promise more and better jobs in growing export industries. But in a recession, it is the endangered job that draws attention and sympathy. Future jobs in exports always seem very distant and uncertain. New industries, full of self-confidence, look to themselves. But the dying elephants all come trailing lugubriously to Washington.

The ministers at Geneva are going to have to wrestle with a paradox carrying enormous consequences: The protection of industries kills economic growth. They are going to have to keep losing some jobs at home to imports if the industrial countries are ever going to cut their unemployment rates.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Argentina's 'Reappeared'

After the war in the Falklands, sun and shadow contend in Argentina. A discredited Junta is doing what it should have done years ago: agreeing to yield power to civilians. Political argument has revived, and even Peronists no longer seem so demagogic. Elections are promised for March 1984. Political parties are back in the sunlight where they rightfully belong.

- But something else is also coming to the revealing light of day: some 1,500 unidentified bodies, remains of a state of siege when at least 6.000 Argentines "disappeared." They are the presumed victims of a wave of n that followed the dow dent Isabel Perón in 1976. The darkness cannot truly lift until a way is found to identify hinge on a full inquiry. the dead - and their killers.

The ruling junta, understandably nervous, now asks political leaders to agree to "guidelines" that could amount to granting the armed forces absolution in advance. There is an implicit threat: The military will not let go if it feels any heads will be at risk. Ominously, the junta has suspended three magazines as a warning to a press that is now asking questions about those bodies.

Silencing the press will not silence questions, nor can a future government fairly be bound to look the other way. Argentina pays heavily in world regard for the crimes whose evidence is now being shoveled from the and its hopes for a return to the rule of law.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Jaruzelski's Gamble

Since Mr. Walesa has firmly ruled out any genuflection on his part, a settlement acceptable to both sides will be far from easy. In view of Mr. Walesa's tremendous emotive hold on the Polish mind, his release itself might unleash forces that have been dormant over the past year. General Jaruzelski's latest move looks like a bit of a gamble.

- The Statesman (Calcutta).

Pipeline Differences

From the beginning it was clear that Mr. Reagan had made a bad move. The embargo, which resulted from a personal decision of the president taken against the advice of most of his counselors, caused more harm to that which it was supposed to have reinforced the cohesion of the Atlantic alliance than to the Soviet Union, which it was supposed to have punished.

Everyone realized that the officially stated reason - the military coup in Poland - was only a pretext that the hardliners in the president's entourage seized upon to push their ambitious goal: bringing the Soviet Union "to its knees" by aggravating its economic difficulties and cutting it off from its sources

of foreign currency.

European countries do not share this ob-

jective. They opposed it even more strongly because the American president granted to his farmers, in authorizing large-scale grain sales to Moscow, the advantages that he denied to exporters of [pipeline] equipment. But among the exporters were his own industrialists. One might suspect that their opinion was a determining factor.

- Le Monde (Paris). The GATT Talks

Real danger exists that the ministerial meeting on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva next week will end in a fiasco. That would be a black day for the orderly conduct of world trade, but the risks involved in looking the other way as a ragtag collection of individual protectionist measures comes into force are even greater.

We must, therefore, hope that the ministers will produce more than an anodyne statement rendering lip service to GATT's principles of nondiscrimination and increasingly free trade, but which leaves everyone free to carry on much as before. If the industrialized world keeps raising the barriers against im-ports, its export markets will soon dry up and its loans to developing countries will go from bad to worse - not to speak of the prospect that poverty among the poor countries will be unnecessarily prolonged.

The Financial Times (London).

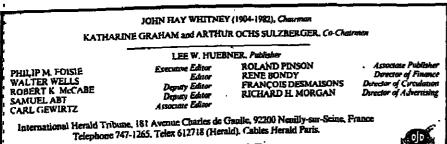
NOV. 17: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Terrorists Held in Berlin

BERLIN - The police have arrested in a Berlin boarding house a Russian terrorist who has given his name as Michael Mirsky. In his possession were enough dynamite and nitroglycerine to blow up four city blocks. The explosives were hidden in a trunk with a double bottom. Mirsky had a large amount of money on his person and the police believe that he had been supplied with both money and the explosives by a Russian anarchist to enable him to perpetrate some very big outrage. As a result of the examination of the papers found in Mirsky's rooms, two further arrests were made this evening. These two companions, however, deny all knowledge of Mirsky's plans.

1932: She Wanted to Be Alone

PARIS - Greta Garbo, the Swedish will-o'the-wisp, with a nobel duenna and two dressmakers' dummies, was run to earth in Paris, but only after she broke the hearts of battalions of reporters and left one of them, posing as a dressmaker in a vain effort to reach her side, in the hands of the police. The film star tried to hide behind the collar of her fur cost and an arrocious black felt hat. She is not alone in her flight from publicity. She has with her a lady of the Swedish nobility, Countess Wachmeister, whose name translated means "master of the guard" - and never was a name more apropos. The world's most talked-of blonde had the last laugh. She is still uninterviewed.

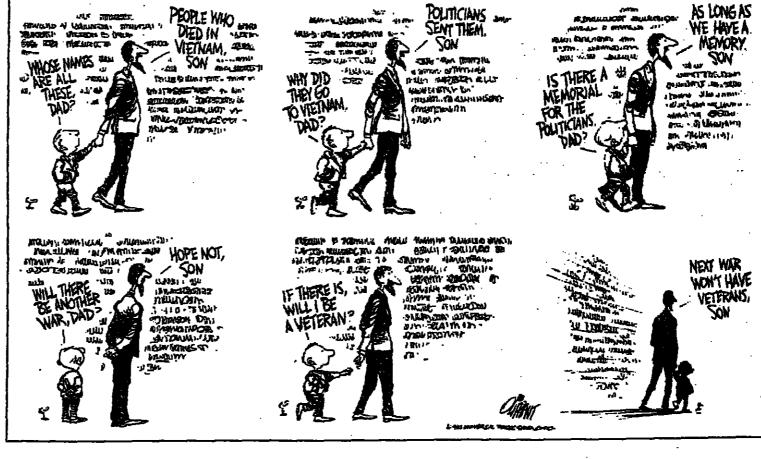


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The French Fire Behind the Pipeline Smoke

PARIS — President Ronald Reagan's decision to lift sanc-tions on European allies involved in the Soviet gas-pipeline deal had nothing to do with Leonid I. Brezhnev's death or Lech Walesa's release from

But the French suspect he timed the announcement so that those two events might distract attention from Washington's reversal of a bad foreign policy decision. So, in irritation, Paris proclaimed it was not party to any new allied agreement on East-West trade and that Europe had not made any new concessions, as Mr. Reagan claimed.

All this is smoke, and there is a fire but not quite the kind it appears to be. There is an abrasiveness now in French-American relations that seems as bad as at any time in the Gaullist period. It is not due to any specific issue or incident, but to a mood of suspicion and political sensitivity on both sides.

The other European allies were just as aware as the French that the White House was seeking a face-saving way out of the pipeline blunder for do-mestic reasons. They went along with it as a favor, but President François Mitterrand, who already has plenty of trouble in France, refused - presumably because he has now come to feel he looks better at home being snippy rather than accommodating to President Reagan.

By Flora Lewis

Actually, the immediate quarrel is not much bigger than that. The way out of the dilemma negotiated by Secretary of State George P. Shuitz range questions of how to deal with the state of the control of the dilemma negotiated by secretary of the decrease of the state of the sta could turn the whole pipeline inci-dent into a mere stumble that allows the alliance to pick itself up and set out on a much firmer path.

There never has been an agreed framework for trade with the East. the cause of consistent friction among Western industrial nations. The State Department's idea was to recoup by working out common guidelines that could hold to the end

of the century, a wise idea.

The French are not opposed.

Ground rules would also help them avoid cutthroat competition and bad debts. Not do they oppose the view that helping the Soviet military buildup with sensitive technology only adds to the West's defense burden.

There is a problem about subsidized credit because French inflation remains high, which makes its commercial interest rates noncompetitive. But Washington is prepared to be flexible. There is no problem about promising not to sign any more gas or pipeline contracts with Moscow before the big East-West trade studies are completed. The French were not planning any.

The underlying issues, which are not just between France and the

the Russians and, indeed, whether the United States is capable of sustaining

a long-range policy.

The always enigmatic start of a new era in the Kremlin sharpens the Europeans' sense that it is foolish to be too dogmatic about the Russians. For a chance of success in the coming allied studies of East-West trade, both the United States and the allies would have to bend.

At this point, the battle seems as big inside Washington as it is be-tween the United States and its partners. Richard Perle, the assistant secretary of defense, has been hopping around Europe arguing that practi-cally any technology helps Moscow militarize. He claimed that microcircuits from U.S. toys had been found in Soviet anti-submarine buoys, according to one report. The obvious retort is that either the United States should not let its toy makers use mili-tary secrets, or it should distract the Russians with electronic games.

This kind of nonsense fuels suspicion that Washington really does seek economic war with Moscow. That makes Europeans less, not more, se-

a political-military qualm about the idea of trying to stifle the develop-ment of such a vast country as the Soviet Union until it changes its system. The Russians are stifling themselves for lack of reform. But who can predict that they would be meaner rather than less threatening if their people lived better?

As George F. Kennan, the former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, said recently, "The attempt to prevent or set back the entire economic develop-ment of another people has no place in the politics of a democratic state in times of peace. These are means for preparing a new war, not the means

for preventing one.

The virtual state of siege imposed on Moscow during Mr. Brezhnev's funeral surely reflects the leadership's fear of loss of control over a disgruntled populace at a time of uncertain-ty. Western stability, resting on democratic consent, should be a source of confidence that disdains worries about spreading toy technology.

The current flap about getting out of the pipeline sanctions is a minor flurry of politicians pride. The se-rious question ahead, unresolved both within the Reagan administration and the alliance, is to decide when business with the East bloc is reasonable business, when it is tricky politics, and how to establish a sound policy of trade but not aid.

cure about their future. Further, there is a moral as well as The New York Times.

WASHINGTON — Although no government has agreed to examine the concept of moving away from NATO's option of starting nuclear hostilities if the Soviet Union attacks Europe - as proposed by Robert McNamara, MacGeorge Bundy, George Kennan and myself in an article in Foreign Affairs - two recent developments are worth comment.

One is that NATO's supreme commander, General Bernard Rogers, has stated that a nonnuclear defense of Europe is needed, is militarily possible, and seems economically realistic.

While General Rogers does not support a goal of a declared non-nuclear strategy for European defense against non-nuclear aggression, he does favor a military posture by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that would place on Moscow the wartime onus of first use of nuclear weapons. It has been reported that he calculates that such a new NATO strategy would cost \$144 per resident of the alliance countries over a period of six years. That would appear a not unreasonable price to pay off the nuclear mortgage the allies have incurred.

The authors of the Foreign Affairs article believe that moving toward a declared strategy of "no first use" may help produce the posture that General Rogers deems necessary for a credible non-nuclear deterrent to war. Such a declaratory policy may also be necessary if popular support for the alliance is to be maintained both in Europe and North America. So there is no inconsis-

By Gerard C. Smith

Paying Off the Alliance's Nuclear Mortgage

The writer was chief U.S. negotiator in strategic in Europe. That suggests that the present system, on talks with the Soviet Union from 1969 to 1972. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

tency in what General Rogers is striving for and what supporters of the no-first-use doctrine are working for. The more progress made on conventional forces the more persuasive and realistic becomes the case for no first use.

The other recent development is that France, armed with nuclear weapons and unhampered apparently by popular dissent, has indicated that it does not favor any change in the present policy of maintaining a "low threshold" nuclear threat to deter any Soviet temptation to move westward in force. This is not the first time France has marched to a somewhat different drum beat. Yet France's men and arms and logistic support are probably essential if the role of nuclear weapons is to be limited to deterrence.

It is to be hoped that, as it becomes clear that Europe cannot be defended by nuclear warfare, France will move with its allies to mount a modern force fit for an era of superpower equality in nuclear arms. The French will realize that nuclear weapons are obsolete as instruments of war: Their use would be politically infeasible and militarily suicidal.

The assertion is made that removing the nucle-

or threat would result in an unbalanced situation. which might result in another conventional war able one. If that is so, one might argue that having only nuclear weapons and no conventional forces would be the safest of all. But sovereignty implies that a nation's territory and population can be protected in peace and in war, the use of nuclear weapons would change that.

As nuclear policymaking becomes democra-tized in some of the NATO nations — if not yet in France — those nations' security managers must be giving thought to ways to retain popular support for NATO military programs and policies. Public opposition can only be ignored up to a point, and political leaders will disregard at their peril the gathering opposition of some church figures, particularly in the United States, to the alliance's wartime option to start nuclear

The heart of the matter is clear:

A first-use doctrine is a waste.

 If war comes, nuclear weapons cannot defend Western Europe. But if General Rogers's advice is heeded, the

day will come when a conventional defense of Europe will be possible. Then the nuclear mortgage will have been paid off, deterrence will be maintained, and the alliance will be able to defend itself without committing moral and physical suicide.

A Different Kind of Economic Summit Is Needed

Over the last three decades, the economics of the world's industrial countries have gradually grown more integrated, but their economic poli-cies have not. Sooner or later, the inconsistencies of such a system had to be tested. Growth has stopped in the United

States and around the world, protection has started everywhere, whole countries are going broke. But no one country alone can break out of the economic quicksand in which we are all stuck. The French, denied their requests

at the Ottawa and Versailles summit meetings for coordinated economic expansion, have seen their attempts to go it alone defeated. Monetary and fiscal stimulus succeeded in increasing consumption by 4 percent from mid-1981 to mid-1982, but production rose only 2 percent. The result was a flood of imports and a plunge in the value of the French franc. The stimulus of French imports slowed the economic contractions in other countries but could not start vigorous economic growth at home.

Then, as the French stimulation slowed, the West German contraction intensified. Industrial production fell 4 percent between the second and third quarters of 1982. With the West German economy in a state of free fall, economies in the rest of Europe can only sag. And with sagging European economies, the U.S. economy can get only worse.

The Third World is broke, Mexico's crisis is the first of many to come. There are no easy solutions for Third World countries. They can only meet their debts if they are allowed to export more of their production to the industrial world, but that is eco-

nomically and politically impossible with stagnant industrial economies. The French are now retreating to economic austerity and a "go it alone" assault on the international trading system. The U.S. government just organized what amounts to a world steel cartel to keep foreign steel out. The end of this process is worldwide economic disintegration.

We already know that President Ronald Reagan's present course is a failure. He promised real growth rates of 4 to 5 percent per year start-ing in the fall of 1981 if his program was adopted. It was adopted, but one year later those growth rates are not to be seen.

To "stay the course" - when we have only to look at Britain to see what a similar program brings after three and a half years — is a form of economic masochism. British unemployment is 14 percent and rising. gorous growth is not in sight.

The French were right and President Reagan wrong at the summit conferences. The world needs to coordinate monetary policies to dramatically lower interest rates, and it needs to prevent the wide swings in currency values that make economic investment and planning impossible. No one can run successful economies if there are going to be 40-percent swings in the value of major currencies in the matter of a lew months. No one knows the best place to invest or the cheapest source of supplies.

The United States economy is still so big and the dollar so important. however, that it is not possible to reflate the world economy or control currency fluctuations without American cooperation. President Reagan must be forced to alter his policies. To do this, a new and different summit should be organized soon. It should be a summit meeting composed of those governments and political parties that believe in the necessity for economic stimulation. Instead of a meeting between François Mitterrand and Ronald Reagan, it should, for example, be a meeting between Mr. Mitterrand and the con-

economic stimulation. The first item on the agenda should be agreement on the specific mone-tary policies and foreign exchange policies that would permit coordinat ed expansion of our economies. The second item on the agenda should be plans for bringing about coordinated external and internal political pressures on the Reagan administration

gressional leaders of the Democratic

Party - who agree on the need for

to adopt those policies.

Diplomatic protocol simply has to bend with the current reality of economic integration. Such a meeting has to take place since it is no longer possible to set domestic policies domestically. Without American cooperation, the French government cannot adopt the domestic economic policies it wishes to adopt. Without French cooperation, the Democratic

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

Party cannot get the economic stimulation it wants for the United States. And even if it could get a different policy, the policy would not work in the face of European contraction.

In an integrated world economy, domestic economic politics have to extend across national borders. To get what they want, the Democrats will also need to form alliances with members of the emposition party and foreign countries.

The writer, professor of economics and management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is author of the forthcoming book, "Dangerous Currents: The State of Economics."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cuba in Reverse

Regarding "NATO Must Bolster Lts Defenses in Fight for Opinion" (IHT, Nov. 9): Too bad NATO leaders do not have a look in their own mirrors. NATO's plans for deploying Pershing-2s at West German sites in 1983. 84 are basically the mirror image of what the United States found totally unacceptable in Cuba in 1962.

But for the Soviet Union this new situation will be even more intolerable. Pershing-2 missiles, launched from West Germany, can penetrate the Soviet heartland in five to twelve minutes. Morever, they have an innovarive "hard-target kill capability" and near pinpoint accuracy. This means that the Politburo and the KGB as well as every major Soviet command and communications center will be under continuous threat.

The Soviet Union does not have

any comparable possibility of placing in jeopardy the main U.S. command and communications centers, or of "nuking" the U.S. heartland with even roughly similar accuracy.

E. FIELD HORINE. •

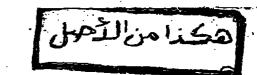
Constance, West Germany.

A Legal Difference

Regarding "Our Moral Responsibili-ty for the Beirut Mussacre" (IHT, Nov. 2): Louis Nizer complains that Israel. which he likens to a policeman, is denounced for not being preventively alert in Beirut.

As a lawyer, I'm sure Mr. Nizer knows the difference between a policeman and an accessory before the fact. The man who facilitates a crime is just as guilty as the one who pulled the ingger.

J.C. DIXON.



repeatedly refused when he requested that, for reasons of national security, the hearings be made source. The conclusions of the commission, of course, remain to come. But the prime minis-ter has persuasively denied endy awareness of the massacre-lifthian officers have testified to their adsance apprehensions.

So responsibility bears down on
the man who was the crucial link between the military and the civilian auhorities - Defense Minister Sharon, Mr. Sharon's position is Jurther weakened by the explosion that blew up an Israeli-weeppied building in the Lebanese city of Tyre last week. The death toll included 75 Israelis. That increases by nearly a fifth their total number of fatal losses in the Lebanese campaign. It thus emphasizes

the cost of that operation, and makes it increasingly unlikely that Mr. Sharon can continue in office. The departure of Mr. Sharon would at a minimum entail a major reshuffle of the cabinet. In view of the government's narrow najority in the Knesset, and the numher of splinter parties, the likelihood is that a cabinet shift would lead to new elections. That, in turn, would make all kinds of combinations possible. More immediately, the discrediting of Mr. Sharon has climinated him

Letting

Mr. Begin

Go Gently

By Joseph Kraft WASHINGTON — A series of hammer blows has suddenly

strock the government of Menschem

Begin The roling cradition in Israel

his now been wankened to the point

where it might not survive the year.

The American interest is to let Mr.
Begin go gently. That means working,
with the Israelis where feasible, while

avoiding the confrontations that

avoiding the confrontations that practically force the prime minister to dig in behind new redoubts of intermal support. The inquiry into the Beirut massacre presents the most weights threat to the Begin government. The study is going forward with an impartiality and thorough-

ness unknown in most countries. In particular, the clock of national

security is not being used to obscure unpleasant facts. Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, in his testimony, was

as a possible sucressor to Mr. Begin Mr. Begin had been strongly against passing on the mantle to the defense minister. With that danger discounted, he can think more easily about his own retirement. The recent death of the prime minister's wife comes into the picture at that point. The couple were exceptionally close. Had she lived on, bedridden, there is good chance he would have resigned to be at her side. Even now it is a question whether he will continue

to hold office long.

The last thing the United States wants to do is to force Mr. Begin to hang on. But that is precisely what would happen if those Americans who want to punish Israel for the Lebanon invasion, or the massacre, or something else, have their way. For their way involves confronting the Israelis on the matter of dealing with the Palestine Liberation Organi-

zation, or on West Bank settlements. But at this point such confronta-tion puts the order of issues upside down. The immediate requirement is to bring King Hussein into negotiations on the future of the West Bank, Once that happens, no Israeli leader,

not even Mr. Begin, can stay out. In that context, progress on the PLO and the settlements comes readily. Until then, however, Mr. Begin will just turn combative and carry on with increased support. He will make other Israeli leaders look like traitors. In the meantime, however, Lebanon offers plenty of other business: for the United States to do with Isra-

el. The government of President Amin Gemayel has been given plenary powers by the parliament, A multinational force, with a U.S. conlingent, assures the government's sway in and around Beirut. The Lebanese Army is being re-equipped and trained by American instructors. It should soon be able to take over the sector of southern Lebanon that Israel considers vital to its security. When that happens, there is re-

moved one of the two major obstacles to Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. The second major obstacle is the presence of Syrian occupation troops in Lebanon. The Lebanese have asked the Syrians to get out, and the Syrians have said they will, provided the Israelis leave first. Philip C. Habib, President Ronald Reagan's personal negotiator, has been in touch with President Hafez al-Assad, and believes the Syrian leader wants to get out. So the problem is to organize a

concerted Israeli-Syrian withdrawal - which is precisely the kind of dip-lomatic operation in which Mr. Habib excels. So there is a clear order of priorities in the Middle East. Ridding Lebanon of the occupation by Israeli and Syrian troops is front and center. Once that is achieved, everything else becomes much easier. Especially if the government of Israel, with its formidable negative powers, has been Los Angeles Times.

ARTS/LEISURE

Rap Records: Talking Up an Audience

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DARIS - A "rap" is a way to talk. It's more intense, swinging theatrical; thymes more than just talking. Like "rip-off" and uptight," the word surfaced from black slang to mass use during the 60s. Now raps have been put on top of disco, R&B and lunk beats and are rising on the record best-

Some people trace raps back to "jail toasts," black prisoners reciting their troubles to the others after lights-out. Jazz and poetry was rapping. Lord Buckley and Lenny Bruce improvised (raps are im-

provised, or were) raps.

The fast and slick "jive-talking" style came out of black ghettos via radio disc jockeys. They'd rap between records and sometimes over them and they became entertain-

ers.

Kurtis Blow helped popularize
raps with "The Breaks" in 1980.
He has a new one, "Tough," with lines like: "You worked all year to buy a brand new car./A Coupe de Ville or a Jaguar./But you don't make enough for a good cigar." He started as a DJ, inventing rhymes and riddles during musical interludes at discotheques and private parties. Many of his fans were white and a mass market devel-

"Rapping was something we did and didn't expect other people to get into," says Johnny Simns, a black guitarist and singer who made a rap record in French in Los Angeles. "I almost fell on the floor laughing when this producer called me with the idea," he said, almost falling on the floor laughing. "I said, "You must be hard up for ideas.'

Simms made Le Misunderstanding" under the pseudonym of Idris Cheba. For example it thymes "Palm Beach" with Sandwich" in what can be described as cotton-pickin' French. To his surprise it hit the top of the French charts last April.

He came to France to promote it with mixed emotions. "It used to be our way of life, not a category of the music business. What I liked about rap is that it was pure and untouched. But now - well, the same thing happened to the

It was pointed out that Sugar Hill Records, one of the compa-nies that has benefitted most from the rap trend, is black-owned.

Simms' face opened into a smile and he said, "That has nothing to do with it. Now we're getting to what black neonle do to each other in order to get ahead in business." Motives aside, Sugar Hill repre-sents one of the few bright spots in



an otherwise depressed music industry, principally thanks to Grandmaster Flash's "The Message." Once known as Joseph, Saddler, Flash was born in Barbados, raised in the South Bronx and started working as a DJ in clubs at the age of 14. Most of his group,

"The Furious Five," also come from the Bronx, the Mecca of rap. Rolling Stone magazine gave "The Message" five stars, it maximum. The single rose into the top five of the black music charts and the LP is coming up in the rock charts. Dealing with ghetto life, it's full of bitter vitality and sareastic joy: "It's a jungle sometimes,/it makes me wonder how I keep from

Rapping is a part of a larger trend. Pop musicians are once more beginning to feel a sense of responsibility about their power to influence society — Bruce Spring-steen's "Nebraska" for one. The country star Merie Haggard has a big hit with his "Are The Good Times Really Over," which includes such nostalgia as: "I wish coke was still cola, and a joint was a had place to be." The Police and The Clash shout messages over hard rock. Stevie Wonder has for a long time dealt with the harshness of racism, all the more powerfully through irony created by the soft, melodic tunes that carry the message. Flash pays homage to Won-

Rap has come off the streets into the recording studios and con-cert halls, a message that can also be danced to, made by black kids who find themselves getting rich just by expressing their blackness.

"You're taking kids carrying radios off the street and elevating them into hyper-space," said John-ny Simms, "but I wonder if they can handle it." Simms, 27, is a professional musician busy in the stu-dios. "Le Misunderstanding" was "another record date" for him. "When we started to promote the record, I had to go out and buy an outfit - dark glasses and all the



rest. Sure, why not? I never took it seriously but I'm a professional musician and somewhere in there there's money to be made. You have to be realistic. I'll go along with that, without being obnoxious

about it anyway.
"I never had to learn to rap. It was always inside me. I had to learn other styles of music. It pleases me that it's being recognized, but a little bit of hostility comes out because it's being exploited by people with bucks who don't care where it came from."

for the "prince of porno," Harry Reems, charged for appearing in the box-office bonanza "Deep Throat." "I find pornography re-volting," Dershowitz says, "but if we censor one, we must censor

Dershowitz, who is descended from Russian-Polish Jewish immigrants, feels a special bond with Soviet dissidents. In Paris, he met with human rights advocates on behalf of his client, Anatoli Shcharansky, the Jewish dissident jailed on charges of espionage.

"Criminal law must be understood in its social context," he says. "Take the Soviet Union. Nobody would defend Shcharansky. With all that propaganda, every-one there thinks he's guilty of treason. Shcharansky is a criminal in Soviet society, but he would find many open supporters in the United States.

"That's why I will defend any unspeakable crimes. True, the constitution serves as a shield for the guilty, and a few dangerous crimi-

'Ducking Out': Mostly Out people are fixed in a recognizable By Sheridan Morley time and place. Their behavior, inmational Herald Tribune stead of being anchored in Italian tradition and plausibility, becomes

ONDON — Thanks largely to
Joan Plowright, slaving over a hot stove in "Filumena" and struggling through family reunions in "Saturday Sunday Monday." we are now reasonably familiar with

THE LONDON STAGE

the Neapolitan world of Eduardo de Filippo. It seems therefore a lit-tle perverse of Mike Stott, taking over from Waterhouse and Hall as de Filippo's English-language adapter, to upend that entire world by moving it to West Lancashire. where the jokes are inevitably going to sound somewhat differ-

But what we have in "Ducking Out" at the Greenwich is the Lan-cashire translation of "Natale in Casa Cupiello," and although mechanically it still works very well indeed, there is hanging over the evening a faint air of homelessness. Just as Chekhov's three sisters would look a bit odd in Cheltenham trying to get to London, so de Filippo's extended family of Neapolitan ravers look a bit lost on the lake-view estate: instead of celebrating the very things that make them Neapolitan, they seem to be auditioning for some minor Ayckbourn comedy about yet another disastrous family Christmas. and it definitely diminishes them as characters. What we now get is a prolonged series of TV-sitcom jokes turned suddenly sour by a chilling last act. What we don't get, despite superb performances from Warren Mitchell as the hopeunhandyman father and Leslie Sands as his tragic elder brother, is any sense that these



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come for Ethel Merman. T she did give us the definitive minute rendering of "There Business Like Show Business somehow hoped for a little If the Royal Variety Show now just get itself a choreogr and a director, next year if be something representative British musical theater at its

This year's Royal Variety Show at Drury Lane was billed as the peak of excellence. first-ever with a theme. But most

oddly arbitrary in Lancashire, and

despite Mike Ockrent's immensely

agile production the transplant somehow has failed to take root.

MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS TO STAY AT THE HAMBURG PLAZ



Justice: Examing the Defense Attorney's Role in the U.S.

By Diana Fong ional Herald Tribun

PARIS — For a man who says
I hate murderers, I hate criminals," he is suprisingly at ease handling the murder appeals of Jack Abbott, the writer and killer, and Claus von Bulow, found guilty of making his wife comatose with injections of insulin.

Alan Dershowitz, Harvard pro fessor, lawyer and author of "The Best Defense," an account of the criminal justice system that describes his most notorious courtroom battles, has often found himself in the midst of controversy. His clients have included Jewish Defense League bomb throwers and Palestinian terrorists, as well as two former Stanford professors, Bruce Franklin, a leftist radical, and William Shockley, known for his advocacy of the genetic inferiority of blacks.

Dershowitz is a liberal in the Boston-Cambridge intellectual mold. "I'm a Democrat, a Kennedy man, but does that mean I shouldn't defend Republicans?" The criminal defense attorney is

often misunderstood, he feels. "One of the greatest challenges of

my profession," he says, "is to dis-I'm not defending my client as a moral being, I'm defending a judicial process. The adversary system of justice demands that every indi-



Alan Dershowitz

sociate my client's views and ac-tions from what I think and do. in the eyes of society, is entitled to an adequate defense."

He likens his role to that of a surgeon saving the life of a patient who may recover and commit murder. "A surgeon shouldn't discriminate among his patients, and decide who deserves to be saved -

that's not his job.

"Defense attorneys would be out of business if they represented the upright citizen as well. The Perry Mason strategist whose practice is limited to protecting innocent suspects from frame-ups is the stuff of television fiction." So, if he considers that a majori-

ty of defense attorneys represent criminals, does this mean they should be soft on crime? "I believe in punishment -- real punishment," Dershowitz answers. "I'm against capital punishment, because it hasn't proven effective. and it tends to discriminate against the have-nots of society.

Real punishment, he says. should be tailor-made to suit the crime and the criminal. "Some of those Watergate crooks should've been forced to do some really Dershowitz lost that case against menial labor — like changing bedthe "prince of the city," but won

vidual, no matter how despicable pans. Humiliation - that's real punishment."

Dershowitz, a slight man with curly reddish hair, freckles and oversized glasses, looks more like a bright and eager first-year law student than a 43-year-old professor. He says he does not have a style of defense. "I adjust my tactics to the players in the courtroom."

Defense attorneys want to win, and Dershowitz is no different. He is zealous - some critics say overzealous - in defending his clients. Critics say he is a publicity hound with an oversized ego, and some of his students find him opinionated, but almost all agree on his bril-

A strong opponent of government abuse, he has defended Frank Snepp against his former employer, the Central Intelligence Agency, and represented one of his own kind, the criminal lawyer Edmund Rosner, against an undercover narcotics policeman. Robert Leuci. Leuci's collaboration with federal prosecutors was sympathetically portrayed in the book and film, "Prince of the City."

body, even those guilty of the most nals are set free, but that's the price we must pay to preserve a democratic society."

Yevtushenko Making Film on His Childhood

By Serge Schmemann

New York Times Service

OSCOW - Yevgeny

Yevtushenko was spotted
on a dreary, drizzly day recently
by a pond in Moscow, mustachiced and unshaven, with pajama bottoms tumbling onto unbuckled boots and a worn fee atop his

head.
No, the angry young man of the 1960s and the establishment rebel of the 70s had not been cast out in the cold. After the cameras cut, the unkempt figure lifted a megaphone and began barking commands for the next scene.

Yevrushenko, the poet, globe-trotter, actor, photographer, was off on another rangent, this time directing a film about his own childhood to be called "Kindergarten." The strange get-up was not a behemian affectation — Yevtu-shenko had assigned himself a brief role in the film as a loony chess player. His real mother, Zinanda Yermolayevna Yevtushenko, was there too, in the role of a grandmother tending a baby in a pram, and his wife, Jan Butler, who was born in Britain, watched from the sidelines.

It has been more than 20 years since the young poet with the sparking blue eyes and the boyish good looks mesmerized the West with his electrifying reading and explosive poems — "Babi Yar," which touched the year poems of which touched the raw nerve of anti-Semitism; "Hens of Stalin," and "Let. There Be No Other '37," which explored Stalin's terror of the 1930s.

Yevtushenko is 49 years old now, and the intervening years have taken little from his looks. But while his fellow rebels of the '60s such as Bella Akhmadulina (once his wife) and Andrei A. Voznesensky matured and moved onto greater critical and popular acclaim. Yevtushenko channeled his talents to singing the praises of hydroelectric dams and truck plants or rebuking the United States. Peers soon began speaking contemptuously of Yevtushenko's "rhymed reportage" and worse, and, as the early fame subsided, so

did interest in the West. From the daring darling of the Khrushchev era, Yevtushenko settled into a comfortable role as a modish star in the literary establishment, writing verses to the Moscow Olympics and Allende's Chile while occasionally nourishing the image of a rebel-at-heart with private suggestions of dissent-

while the controversy ebbed, Yevinshenko's taste for the limelight did not and he has remained a figure to be reckoned with in Soviet culture, at the very least for his seemingly boundless

In 1978 he starred in "Flight," a Ilm about Konstantin E. Tsiol-kovsky, the Russian rocketry pioneer, and a year later be put on an exhibition of his photographs of his native Siberia.

At the same time he produced an autobiography, "A Place of Berries," and last summer the literary monthly Novy Mir published his autobiographical poem "Mother and the Neutron Bomb." a work whose combination of lyrical reminiscences, poetry, politick-ing and self-promotion seems to sum up the various strands of the

In the film that Yevrushenko is now making for the Mosfilm stu-dio (the budget is \$650,000, about average for Soviet productions), he has continued to delve into his past, in this case focusing on his evacuation from Moscow as a boy in 1941 to his native town in Siberia Zima (which means "winter").
"I call the film 'Kindergarten'
because the kindergarten for a boy

of 9 in '41 was the war, Yevtushenko said between shots, while assistants raced against the waning daylight of a November af-ternoon. "This is my 'Amarcord."". he said, referring to the Federico Fellini film.
The elegant square around Pio-neer Ponds, still popularly known

by their former name, Patriarchal Ponds, was done up for the shooting in a way that might have alarmed those passers by who take Pravda's warnings of imperialist war fever too seriously.



Yevgeny Yevtushenko

streets and a stern woman with a finger to her lips stared down from a poster over the legend, "Don't

With the first day's shooting over, Yevtushenko smashed a plate on the ground and distributed the shards to actors and technicians. Anti-aircraft guns sat in nests of sandbags, windows were taped, anti-tank obstacles littered the until the film is finished, and then

piece the plate back together again. One of the pieces went to seryozha Gusak, a handsome boy of II who had spent the afternoon toying with prop guns and who is playing the young Yevtushenko in The plate is not due to be pieced

together until next September, and in the meantime Yevtushenko has grand plans. He wants to film how protective tarpaulins were pulled over the huge ruby stars that cap the Kremlin's watchtowers, and he plans to shoot a dream he had as a boy of thousands of soldiers marching past with guns and fish-bowls with goldfish inside. And, playfully threatening his young alter ego, he described his intention to show how he and the aged grandmother he lived with in Zima hunted down a bear for food in the winter with two cartridges and a

Yevrushenko took particular pride in that his cast was made up largely of amateurs. He heartily slapped the back of a carpenter who is acting in the movie, and he hardly concealed his pleasure when an army lieutenant recognized him and came over to ask for a walk-on part.

This is the image Yevtushenko seems to cherish most now - the man of the people, a son of Siberia who was beaten for his cabbageand-potato and who hunted bear



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INSIGHTS

Indropov's KGB Expanded Its Functions Ind Fine-Tuned Its Methods of Repression

New York Times Service

EW YORK — During the years that it was headed by Yuri V. Andropov, the I consolidated its internal-security role remained one of the most pervasive and d institutions in Soviet society.
16 15-year tenure of Mr. Andropov, the

Communist Party leader, was not marked ne mass terror of much of the Stalinist era. under him, the institution expanded its tions and became a more sophisticated effective means of enforcing near-absolute

ie initials KGB stand for the Russian Is meaning Committee for State Security, the organization is charged with protecthe Soviet regime from its real or imagined nies abroad as well as at home.

te KGB, which has had different names in past, is a peculiarly Russian institution sprang directly from the Okhrana, the sepolice of the czars, and has been at the er of power in the Soviet Union since the hevik Revolution. Stalin used it to arrest, and sentence millions of people to death or on camps in the 1930s.

fter Stalin's death in 1953, Nikita S. ushchev tried to eliminate terror as an inment of the state and to require the securisolice to abide by more legal procedures. renti P. Beria, the head of the NKVD, as agency was known at the time, was executit the end of 1953 in a power struggle, and vast network of forced labor camps set up er Stalin was partly dismantled.

Problem for Khrushchev

a celebrated secret speech to the Central umittee of the party in 1956, Khrushchev ounced Stalin and many of his methods. hrushchev went too far for conservative ty bureaucrats who respected Stalin's methaccording to experts on the Soviet Union, not far enough for those who favored nge. After Khrushchev was deposed in 4, the KGB began to regain some of its ure, if not its power to decree the fate of lions of Soviet citizens.

Ar. Andropov, who had been a party offi-in charge of monitoring relations with for-Communist parties, became director of

'He balanced very cleverly, avoiding the esses of mass terror on the one hand and, the other, effectively suppressing dissent,"
i Professor Adam B. Ulam, director of the ssian Research Center at Harvard Universi-"Mass terror was discarded, but political

ression continued." The KGB exists now as a huge, intrusive reaucracy with an elaborate network of staff icers, informers, means of technological surllance, prisons and psychiatric hospitals it operate swiftly and effectively against virilly any Soviet citizen who departs from

mmunist Party orthodoxy. In the Stalinist 1930s, the number of labor mp prisoners was estimated at 12 million; a number of political prisoners now is proba-

Violence Is Less Common

in the tens of thousands.

Soviet citizens and émigrés have reported at interrogations by the KGB now tend to be ore correct and that violence is less common an in Stalinist days. The KGB also more ofn than not provides a legal reason, or at least e appearance of a legal reason, for an arrest

It was under Mr. Andropov that the KGB ushed virtually the entire dissident moveent. For example, it imprisoned most of the embers of the so-called Helsinki Monitoring roup, which was established in 1976 to monir Soviet practices in human rights.

More recently, the KGB harassed out of extence the founders of a citizens' committee in

Moscow that opposed the arms race. It jailed at least one of its members, called in others for frequent interrogations and confined its

founder to a psychiatric hospital.

It also took charge of industrial and technical espionage and, according to some reports, of training foreign terrorist organizations. Unlike Western police forces, the KGB is also in charge of Soviet intelligence operations abroad and is responsible for Soviet border defense.

How far the Soviet Union has come since the Stalin era, and how far it still has to go, can be seen in the treatment of Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and dissident. Mr. Sakharov, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and a man three times decorated with his country's highest civilian award for his work on the hydrogen bomb in the early 1950s, became an outspoken and intern known advocate of human rights in the 1960s

Exile to Gorki

In January 1980, KGB men abducted him from his car, bundled him aboard a plane and exiled him to an apartment in the city of Gor-ki, 250 miles (400 kilometers) east of Moscow, where no foreigners can visit him. His notes and manuscripts have been taken,

and he has been both physically and verbally harassed, all without any legal basis for his exile ever having been given. He was not charged with a crime or imprisoned, and it is likely that somebody as openly critical of the authorities as Mr. Sakharov would have been killed in Stalin's era.

Few Soviet citizens dare to criticize or challenge the KGB as openly as does Mr. Sa-kharov. The agency's headquarters, a huge stone prison in Dzerzhinsky Square in Mos-cow, has a name, the Lyubyanka, whose mention is enough to strike fear into the heart of any Soviet citizen.

To combat this impression, the Soviet authorities have mounted a propaganda effort in recent years, including two movies lionizing "chekisty," as KGB agents are still known, after one of the older acronyms for the organiza-tion created to protect the Soviet regime when

But the effectiveness of the organization in domestic security lies to some extent in the climate of intense distrust, euphemistically called "watchfulness," that governs the Soviet state's relations with its citizens and their rela-

Watching Father

Soviet schoolchildren are still encouraged to honor Pavel Morozov, a 13-year-old boy who in 1932 turned in his father for harboring landlords during the collectivization campaign of that year. The boy was killed in vengeance by

villagers.

Many Soviet citizens simply assume that their telephone conversations are monitored and their homes bugged. The KGB monitors Soviet airwaves. In one case, a Russian amateur radio operator said he was allowed only to discuss his equipment on the air and that if other subjects came up in his broadcasts agents would drive up to his home within half

One person who has experienced both the Stalinist and current eras of the KGB is Kirill Uspensky, now a member of the Russian Research Center at Harvard, who was a member of the Communist Party and a well-known writer in the Soviet Union before his departure

Mr. Uspensky said in an interview that as a young officer in the Soviet Army in the 1930s he was so immersed in Soviet propaganda about "enemies of the people" that his "romantic dream" was to rescue Stalin from an assassination attempt.

But in 1937, Mr. Uspensky said he was suddenly arrested and accused of being a Gestapo agent. During one interrogation, he said, he when he struck back, "two or three guards ran into the room and started beating me with their jackboots." He added, "I had two broken ribs, lost several teeth and was beaten into complete unconsciousness and brought into my cell in that condition."

Refined Techniques

In 1960, Mr. Uspensky, who had by that time become a writer and translator, was ar-rested and sentenced to a live-year term in a labor camp after being accused of making anti-Soviet statements. Mr. Uspensky said that since the Andropov era, his own experience with the KGB showed a number of new or refined techniques. About five or six times, for example, he was called into KGB headquarters in Leningrad and interrogated about friends of his who were under suspicion as dissidents.

Every interrogation began with a phrase that had been gathered by some electronic devices, so the KGB gives the impression that they knew all about my movements," he said. They would recount to me conversations that I had had. This was a trick meant to convince you that the person who was arrested is talking, and in this way they try to get your agreement that, yes, you said this and you answered

Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, in "The Gulag Archipelago," detailed scores of cases and revealed the vast scope of the terror under Sta-

Zinaida Grigorenko, a Soviet émigré now living in New York, said in an interview that her husband, a professor of philosophy, was put in a gunnysack and beaten to death in 1937.

Sent to Prison

As the wife of an "enemy of the people," Mrs. Grigorenko was imprisoned and sexually abused by security policemen, she said. She spent 10 months in a cell with about 200 women whose only crime seems to have been that they were related to such "enemies." Mrs. Grigorenko's husband was among the millions believed to have been killed by the secret police during the Stalinist era.

In later years Mrs. Grigorenko continued to have trouble with the Soviet authorities, in-cluding the KGB, but she was not subjected to physical abuse, she said. She married a dissident army general was who imprisoned in a psychiatric hospital for six months. The KGB warned her that if she tried to get in touch with foreigners to publicize her husband's imprisonment, he would be killed.

The origins of the KGB can be traced to the Okhrana, the czarist secret police, which was transformed into the first Soviet instrument for political control by Lenin after he took power in 1917. This was the Cheka, or All-Russian Commission for Combating Counter-

revolution, Speculation and Sabotage.

After the civil war, when the Communists consolidated their power, the Cheka became the GPU, then the OGPU, and after that the GUGB, whose chief was Genrikh G. Yagoda. He was executed in 1936 after a show trial for prosecuting the purges of Stalin's enemies with insufficient vigor, according to a book on the history of the Soviet secret police, "KGB: The Secret Work of Secret Soviet Agents," by John

Renewed Stability

The next two secret police chiefs also died violently. The first, Nikolai I. Yezhov, was dismissed by Stalin in 1938 and, according to Mr. Barron, eventually shot in the Lyubyanka prison. In 1953, Beria, who had acquired immense power in his 15 years as head of the secret police, was executed in the power struggle that followed Stalin's death.

The rise of Mr. Andropov to the top political position in the Soviet Union symbolizes the KGB's renewed stability. Indeed, Mr. Andro-

pov is the first secret police chief to rise to any of the very top political positions in the Soviet Union, much less to the post of general secretary of the party.

One reason for the KGB's effectiveness is that it does still resort to extralegal methods of

political control, including physical violence. according to Soviet émigrés. Mr. Uspensky, for example, told of an incident that occurred while he was visiting Mr. Sakharov in Moscow several years ago. Mr. Sa-

kharov had just received an engineer on a brief visit to Moscow from the Urals who had reported to the physicist about political condi-tions in his home city. The engineer then dis-appeared and it was only three days later, according to Mr. Uspensky, that the police said he had died in a traffic accident near Mr. Sa-kharov's home, although for unexplained reasons his body was reported in a town about 30 miles south of Moscow.

Common targets for surveillance are Jews who apply to emigrate. Jewish activists have said that their telephone conversations are monitored and their contacts with foreigners observed by the KGB.

In at least one case, KGB officers prohibited gatherings in wooded areas near Moscow held by young Jews to sing Hebrew songs. At the border, the KGB has been reported to confiscate Hebrew teaching materials. According to Jewish sources in Moscow, agents have broken up kindergartens organized by Soviet Jews in private apartments.

A Friendly Agent

The KGB officers assigned to monitor dissidents seem to be from the same department and in some cases are known to political activists. At one political trial, at which KGB agents posed as "indignant stidents and writers." ers," an agent stopped outside the courtroom to ask a dissident about her daughter. The woman said that during a search of her apart-ment the same agent had played with the little

Not all KGB activities are carried out with such geniality, although many dissidents have reported that KGB agents are often civil. Many Russians assume that the KGB uses

agents posing as drunks or thugs to perform In July, for example, members of the unofficial disarmament group in Moscow reported that one of their members, Yuri Medvedkov,

was arrested and jailed for "hooliganism" after plainclothes KGB agents had provoked a minor pushing incident on a bus. Mr. Uspensky said that shortly before he left Leningrad for the United States, three men

on the street started shouting that he was a "kike" (Mr. Uspensky is not Jewish) and a "stinking anti-Soviet." Mr. Uspensky says it would be inconceivable for such incidents to happen to discontinuous unless they were orchestrated by the KGB. The present head of the KGB, appointed in May, is Vitaly V. Fedorchuk, a man generally

regarded as a career official with little independent political power. Mr. Fedorchuk is reported to have made his mark on the KGB with some organizational changes.

He reportedly put his agents on a military footing by reducing their weekly days off from two to one, and he has required them to wear

uniforms, banning jeans and other Western clothes. Promoted from within the KGB, Mr. Fedorchuk is not expected to follow the example of Mr. Andropov and become a powerful figure in the Communist Party. the KGB has tust con

quarters in Dzerzhinsky Square, across the street from its old building and near Dyetsky Mir, the largest children's store in Moscow.

The new building reflects the organization's

image. It is solid, gray, impersonal. There is not even a nameplate on the new headquarters building. But it occupies a very central place in the life of the Soviet Union.



Vitaly V. Fedorchuk, left, and his predecessor as KGB chief, Yuri V. Andropey.

Study of Yuri Andropov: 'Formidable' Opponent, Well-Informed on U.S.

By Harrison E. Salisbury

TEW YORK — An argument already has erupted in Washington over the new So-viet leader, Yuri V. Andropov. Some say he is a "closet liberal." others that he is a brutal hard-liner. This seems like the wrong argument at the wrong time. It poses the wrong ques-tions at a moment when we should be concentrating on analysis of the character, personality and background of the man with whom President Ronald Reagan must share responsibility for war and peace in a nuclear world.

The first thing to know about Mr. Andropov is that he speaks and reads English. A casual visitor to his country house nearly a decade ago found him listening to an English-lan-

His command of English should not be misread: It may make him an Americanologist but hardly an Americanophile.

guage Voice of America broadcast. This was not a "happy accident" arranged for publicrelations purposes. It was a long-standing habit. He likes to get his information straight and from the source. "He's the best informed man in the world," a Russian said a few months about your country and out of the KGB for 15 years, he should be.

Mr. Andropov is the first Russian leader since Czar Nicholas II who is comfortable with the English tongue. But his command of it should not be misread: It may make him an Americanologist but hardly an Americanophile. His interest in the United States antedates Leonid I. Brezhnev's naming him head of the KGB. He began to study English as a young man. He is a longtime reader of American newsmagazines and newspapers. He does not have much time to read American books now but he has many on his shelves - and not just detective stories and fashionable novels. His conviction that relations with the Unit-

ed States are the single most important factor in Soviet foreign and military policy impelled him more than 20 years ago to direct his son, Igor, into the newly formed Institute of U.S.A. and Canada Studies. Igor has long been a specialist there, devoting more attention to Canadian than American affairs.

Georgi A. Arbatov, founder and director of the institute — probably the best informed Soviet expert on the United States — has been a close associate of Mr. Andropov since the early days of the institute. Since Ronald Reagan became president, the Andropov-Arbatov link is said to have been strained a bit, probably because Mr. Arbatov did not accurately assess the intensity of Mr. Reagan's anti-Soviet attitudes. However, Mr. Arbatov is expected to continue as chief adviser to party leaders on the United States, although he may share this role with Vadim V. Zagladin, a policy expert with a wide background in U.S. affairs, particularly in arms and nuclear matters.

Because of his intimate grasp of American affairs, Mr. Andropov is perfectly competent to check the views of Mr. Arbatov and Mr. Zagladin against the latest issues of the leading American newspapers. It is as if Mr. Reagan could balance Central Intelligence Agency reports against his personal perusal of Pravda and Izvestia. This does not ensure that Mr. Andronov's assessments will be accurate, but it means he can make a personal contribution to Soviet-U.S. policy that transcends that of

A Simple Lifestyle

Mr. Andropov's lifestyle is simple and by Soviet leadership standards comparatively easygoing. His principal residence (this may change now that he has become general secretary of the Communist Party) has been a villa outside Moscow, in a community where many high officials live. While he was KGB chief, there was little visible security, but access was only by excellently policed secondary highways, lighted at night and with inconspicuous guards and frequent patrol cars. In Moscow, he has an apartment in the building where Mr. Brezhnev lived.

If modest by leadership standards, his country house was not the ordinary Russian's. It was a spacious stone-and-stucco mansion very well furnished -- Oriental rugs on the parquet floor, good paintings including contemporary abstract and nonrepresentational works, a fine television set, first-class shortwave radio, an audio system and an excellent tape and record collection. Mr. Andropov likes Gypsy music — a favorite of Russians since the 18th and 19th centuries - and he also has a collection of American classic jazz of the 1930s and 1940s.

One of the books in his library is my novel The Gates of Hell." It was published in 1973 and revolves around two characters: Mr. Andropov, in his own name and role as head of the KGB, and a hero somewhat like Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, somewhat like Andrei D. Sakharov, Mr. Andronov appears as tough-minded, intelligent, educated; he is interested in, even somewhat sympathetic to, the dissident hero but relentless in performance of his security duties, and he expels the hero from the Soviet Union.

"What are you trying to do to Andropov!" asked an old Soviet friend who had read the

"What do you mean?" "Well," he said, very seriously, "you present him as a human being. You're going to rain his standing in the Politburo.

Apparently, the idea of showing Mr. Andropov as something more than the conventional cardboard villain was considered a danger to his political career. The remark had some foundation. Already Mr. Andropov had staked out a position opposite in many respects to that of Stalin's old ideologue, Mikhail A. Suslov, and it would be Mr. Suslov's death last February that would propel Mr. Andropov's successful drive to the top. Not long before Mr. Andropov's elevation, a man very close to him mentioned that Mr. Andropov had read the novel. How he liked it I could not find out. "How did you happen to write that book?" the man asked.

I said I wanted to show vividly how the system limited the extent to which even the most intelligent bureaucrat could change the ground rules of Communist politics — a lesson to be kept in mind in evaluating Mr. Andropov's personal effect on basic policy. Style, yes; content is a different matter, particularly considering the vested interests of military and party

Mr. Andropov has been intensely involved with the contradictions in Soviet and Connist society from his early career: His mentor, the late Politburo member Otto Kuusinen, survived Stalin's purges but his son did not. Mr. Kuusinen went to Stalin after his son's arrest and begged for his life. "It's a terrible thing," Stalin told him, "they've arrested half of my relatives, too. What can I do?" Mr. Andropov has long been familiar with that story and a hundred like it. Yet, this must be viewed against Mr. Andropov's insistence on Soviet legality" - a concept that still seems alien to

As KGB chief, he courted the intelligentsia. He and his lieutenants, expressing sympathy for creative individuals, insisted that they wanted to separate the "good" from the "bad." One of the Soviet Union's leading musicians was regularly invited to Mr. Andropov's flat for private recitals; even after the artist came to the support of dissidents, there was no break, but eventually the artist went abroad ... and stayed abroad.

It was Mr. Andropov who devised the tactic of arresting writers and poets, sometimes sending them to psychiatric institutes and-labor camps. At the same time, he or his assistants were encouraging other artists to express themselves "any way you want — except for por-nography or subversion." Mr. Andropov ordered Mr. Solzhenitsyn expelled. The poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, who had been drinkng, telephoned Mr. Andropov and asked: "How can you deprive the fatherland of its great talent?" Mr. Andropov told him to call ack when he was not drunk.

'He Is Formidable'

Mr. Andropov was ambassador to Hungary during the 1956 revolution. He is usually blamed for its bloody suppression; in fact, he had warned Moscow of the possibility two months earlier. He was rebuked for sensationalism — until the uprising started. He has, since then, taken credit for the Janos Kadar regime, the most successful, relaxed East European regime.

Some associates have suggested that he

would like to apply the Hungarian solution to Poland. The release of Lech Walesa may be his first act toward that end.

His second major political act may be to ap-ply the Solzhenitsyn precedent to Mr. Sa-kharov, exiled by his order to the city of Gorki. His third almost certainly will be a move to bring the impacted Afghan situation to an end, possibly by pulling the Soviet armed forces out and replacing them with "volunteers."

What does this mean to the United States? A dissident now in the United States as a result of Mr. Andropov's actions said a couple of months ago: "You must be very careful. Don't judge this man only as a policeman. He is formidable. It seems clear from what is known about Mr. Andropov that the Soviet Union has gained a leader of major talent and the United States an opponent who knows American strengths and weaknesses as well as he.

knows those of his own country, His conduct cannot be predicted, but he is the kind of man who could move with remarkable swiftness to liquidate weak Soviet posi-tions — those in domestic society, in Poland. in Afghanistan — even vis-à-vis China — in. order to bring Moscow's diplomatic strength somewhere near its military strength in propagation ration for global talks with Washington.

Harrison E. Salisbury, former Moscow correspondent and associate edutor of The New York.
Times, is author of the forthcoming "A Journey." for Our Times," a memoir.

Officials Debate Whether U.S. Should Establish A Single Central Agency for Counterintelligence

By Robert C. Toth , Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A major dispute is brewing within the government over eferts to reform U.S. counterintelligence activies following the completion of a secret study rdered by President Ronald Reagan into hat officials see as the threat posed by Soviet nies and other foreign agents. A central element in the developing contro-

ersy is the question of how far the United tates should move toward setting up a single ounterintelligence agency. Some intelligence fficials believe greater centralization is needd to fight foreign spying, but others fear that uch a move would rekindle fears of Big trother in Washington checking on private cit-

The presidential study of U.S. capabilities and resources in counterintelligence was overeen by the director of the Central Intellig Agency, William J. Casey. It was completed in August and made more than 100 recommendaions, administration officials said.

Mr. Reagan has ordered Mr. Casey to examne ways to implement the findings, an administration official said. But the study group was barred from looking into broader, more con-troversial issues such as whether the various agencies should be better coordinated, whether they should join in analyzing information, and whether they should be reorganized into a single central agency.

Instead, the broader examination has been assigned to the president's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, which is comprised of 19 private citizens under the chairmanship of the former ambassador to Britain and former White House counselor, Anne L. Armstrong. The board has been independently directed to examine all aspects of counterintelligence, including possible organizational changes.

That, in turn, has raised fears within the intelligence community that a single counterespionage agency may emerge and that such an agency, if given police powers and authority to keep files on Americans, would raise the specter of a national security organization spy-

A Government Consensus

There appears to be a consensus in government that improvement is needed in the pres-ent decentralized counterintelligence system, although one official, defending decentralization, said that it "provides a way to get competitive analyses of the threat and of other data, to avoid the government being sent off in a wrong direction without adequate review." As now structured, the Federal Bureau of

Investigation spends 80 percent of the funds allocated for counterintelligence. The remainder is spread among the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Defense, the De-partment of Energy (where nuclear weapons earch is conducted) and other government Leakage of military-related high technology to the Soviet bloc has become particularly

acute in recent years, officials say, adding to their fears that the U.S. government and its private contractors may contain Soviet agents or individuals willing to sell secrets to Mos-Under the present system, the FBI has authority to coordinate counterespionage efforts

in the United States, but no charter to analyze all counterintelligence data collected by the various U.S. agencies. Moreover, the FBI's counterintelligence division is chronically shortchanged in the bud-get process, in the view of some officials. Last

year, for example, the entire intelligence bud-

get rose 12 percent in constant dollars, and the FBI was authorized to hire about 1,500 agents for counterespionage efforts. But the White House Office of Management and Budget refused to allow the Justice Department budget to be increased. An adminis-tration official said that the budget office "told Justice to find money itself for the new

Some officials do not deny the need for improving counterespionage, contending that the proposal for central analysis would bring all files together, creating momentum for a single

counterintelligence agency.

Counterintelligence Analysis Kenneth E. deGraffenreid, a National Security Council staff member with responsibility for counterintelligence, has written of the need for an organization to do central counterintelligence analysis.

In a study he made two years ago for the National Strategy Information Center, a conservative think tank based here, Mr. deGraflenreid called for the development of a national counterintelligence program. Its "broader scope," he wrote, should include eavesdropping satellite systems, "counterdeception and protection against foreign intelligence threats."

It "would cut across jurisdictional lines of today's counterintelligence entities," he wrote. and its mission would be to "identify, neutralize and defeat" the threat to the United States he said was posed by the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency. He cited KGB efforts "against U.S. technology and the American economy.

The program would also assist other agencies in countering anti-American propaganda, terrorism and hostage seizures, Mr. deGraffenreid suggested. "While organizational changes might be needed, a variety of measures might do equally well," he wrote.

Mr. deGraffenreid was a major supporter of the counterintelligence study ordered by Mr.

In the directive launching the study, according to an administration official who asked not to be identified because of the "sensitivity" of his position, Mr. Reagan ordered a "tho-roughgoing review of the hostile intelligence threat to the United States." The official said the review included spying, electronic eaves-dropping, technology transfer and so-called "active measures" such as Soviet disinformation and propaganda.

The directive also called for examination of U.S. counterintelligence "policy, capability, resources, strategy and organization to detect, analyze and counter the threat, the official

The KGB Threat

"There was and still is no one place in our government where the president can ask what is the true nature of the KGB threat to us, whether it is a low-grade problem or really worrying," the official said. "But he can ask the strength of the Soviet economy, Soviet mil-itary order of battle, and practically any other thing of the intelligence community.

Mr. Casey and Admiral Bobby R. Inman, then his deputy at the CIA, reportedly took quick exception to the presidential directive. Mr. Casey, in a personal confrontation with White House aides, succeeded in parrowing the scope of the initial study, with other aspects, including organization, to be considered

terintelligence community. The recommendations ranged from traditional counterspy measures such as more agents to trail the increasing number of foreign officials in the United States, or curtailing the number and travel freedom of foreign officials, of U.S. facilities and standardize security clearance criteria.

Mr. Casey argued against undertaking the broader study for fear that it would pit several

counterintelligence agencies against each other, particularly the FBI and the CIA, whose

mutual cooperation is said to be excellent. "It

would have spotlighted weaknesses, which

would be counterproductive when we are

Graffenreid were not satisfied with the Casey recommendations and intend to "end-run th

Eventually the study produced more than 100 recommendations from within the coun-

and proposals to improve the physical security

trying to rebuild the intelligence community," the administration official said.

Action on the study's recommendations has proceeded slowly, in the view of some adminis-tration officials. It has been hampered by the absence of a single place to consider the problem of effectively using more money and man-power in the various counterintelligence activi-

Technology Leaks

To stop what one official called "technology leaks to Moscow," one official suggested that perhaps Mr. Casey "should run all the counterintelligence efforts." The official pointed out that Mr. Casey's authority "stops at the water's edge, while the FBI and other agencies have the domestic responsibility." have the domestic responsibility.

"Also," the official asserted, "the secretary of defense has 90 percent of the nation's secrets" and "he's equal" to the CIA director in rank, "so how can [the CIA director] decide on how the defense secretary handles his con-

To consider such questions, William P. Clark, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, two months ago asked the president's intelli-gence board to review all aspects of counterin-An administration official said that the

White House has been impatient with the slow pace of putting into effect the Casey recom-mendations and impatient about the lack of a unifying program for doing so. But other officials, who are suspicious of any efforts to reform the nation's counterintelince system, say that Mr. Clark and Mr. de-

intelligence bureaucracy," as one official said, by asking for an outside study that will come up with more far-reaching reforms. It was unclear, according to two officials, whether the intelligence board is conducting a totally independent study or will use the Casey

recommendations as its basis for review. The board was reconstituted by Mr. Reagan a year ago after former President Jimmy Carter abolished it. It includes many individuals identified as conservative on national security issues, including Mrs. Armstrong, Clare Booth Luce; Admiral Thomas M. Moorer, for-mer chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and John B. Connally, a former Treasury secretary

who was a presidential contender in 1980. The board has met to consider the study. but will soon begin intensive work in hopes of having an interim report for Mr. Reagan be-fore the end of the year.

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BUSINESS / FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1982

BUSINESS BRIEFS

GM May Produce Isuzu Cars in U.S.

TOKYO (LAT) — An Isuzu Motor Co. spokesman confirmed Triesday that the Japanese affiliate of General Motors Corp. is studying the possibility of giving licensing rights to GM to produce 300,000 small cars a year at a GM plant in the U.S. Midwest.

The spokesman said licensing was one of several measures Isuzu is considering as a means of expanding its sales in the United States in view of restrictions on exports to the U.S. market becoming more severe. OM owns 34 percent of Isuzu.

The spokesman said that any such licensing arrangement would have no effect on General Motors' negotiations with Toyota Motor Co. to jointly produce a Toyota-developed small car at a GM plant in Califor-

Exxon to Close Refinery in Wales

NEW YORK (UPI) — Exxon Corp., citing weak demand for oil products, said Monday that its European arm will close the company's oil refinery in Wales next spring

London-based Esso will close its refinery at Milford Haven in western

Wales and attempt to reassign the 290 employes at the plant.

The Excent announcement marked the latest in a series of closures of European refineries that have become uneconomical because of declining demand for gasoline and other petroleum products.

U.S. Firm Seeks to Cancel Atom Plant

NEW YORK (NYI) — The Virginia Electric Power Co. says it will recommend to its board Friday that the utility cancel the North Anna Unit 3 Nuclear Power Plant because of a sharp increase in construction The company will ask for a rate increase to cover the estimated \$\$40 million write-off it will take next year because of the cancellation, a

spokesman said Monday. The rate increase would recover the cost over A recent estimate of construction costs totaled \$5.1 billion, compared with an estimates of \$3.5 billion in 1980 and \$2.2 billion in the late 1970s. The shurdown costs would total about \$10 million.

Tang Buys Most McLouth Steel Assets

DETROIT (Reuters) — Tang Industries Inc. completed on Monday night the previously announced acquisition of most of the assets of McLouth Steel Corp. for about \$81.5 million, a spokesman for McLouth

He said McLouth's fixed assets, valued at about \$160.6 million, were o to Andropor the had read to purchased for \$46.5 million, and inventories were acquired for about \$35

McLouth, which now becomes a subsidiary of privately held Tang, filed for protection from its 10 secured creditors under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy code late last year. A U.S. bankruptcy court last month approved the sale in principle.

U.K. Group to Invest in N.Y. Bank

NEW YORK (NYT) - L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, the Wall Street investment banking house, said Monday that a British investment group including Jacob Rothschild, of the British Rothschilds, plans to buy a 25 percent interest in the company. The plan, still under negotia-tion, also would give the British group the right to buy an additional 25

Mr. Rothschild, 45, is the son of Lord Rothschild, a British scientist and director of N.M. Rothschild & Sons, the British merchant bank. He is also a distant cousin of Evelyn Rothschild, chairman of the bank. In an announcement made in New York, the Wall Street firm said it

had signed a letter of intent providing for the British company, RIT and Northern PLC, to buy a \$30 million debenture in L.F. Rothschild, convertible by 1990 into a one-fourth interest in the company.

Prices Off Sharply On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the
New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower Tuesday for the third session in a row as investors became increasingly pessimistic about the possibilities of a dis-

The Dow Jones industrial average skidded nearly 22 points during the first hour to dip below the critical 1,000 mark. It held above 1,000 for the rest of the day, however, and closed with a decline of 13.43, to 1,008.

Declines overwhelmed advances by more than four to one, and volume swelled to some 103 million shares from 78.9 million Monday. The market did stage a small ral-

during the final hour following a White House report, which was quickly denied, that the Reagan administration was looking forward to a discount rate cut Tues-

An hour before the close, the Dow average was off 14.62 points; 20 minutes later, following the initial White House report, it was off just 4.5 points. In the last half hour of trading the White House said it had no knowledge of a discount rate cut and the market quickly re-

sumed its decline.

Monte Gordon, an analyst at Dreyfus Corp., said investors were also concerned by the lack of evidence that an economic recovery is

Many of the day's biggest dec-lines were recorded by stocks that scored impressive gains during the market's recent surge, including technology, brokerage, rail and blue chip stocks. Losers on the active list included

Mattel, down 1 to 26%; Merrill

Lynch, 21/2 to 631/2; GTE Corp., trading ex-dividend, 11/2 to 39%, and Fannie Mae, 1% to 23. Retail stocks came under pres-sure as several of the chains reported poor earnings. J.C. Penney fell 21/2 to 491/2 and Woolworth lost 1/8 to 254; both bad sharply lower

earnings. Zayre, with a sharply higher profit, climbed 5% to 64. Energy Exchange, a new compa-y, was the volume leader for the third day in a row and closed unchanged at 2%. The stock was listed on the exchange last Thursday,

and was initially quoted at 1. Prices were sharply lower in active trading of American Stock Ex-



G. Michael Hostage, Howard Johnson's new chief executive.

Major Changes Likely

NEW YORK - For the past half century, the orange roof of Howard Johnson's has been a fixture of the American highway, an inevitable stop for the family on vacation. Times have changed, but the Howard Johnson's chain has not — and that, industry analysts and competitors say, is the source of the problems afflicting the 57-year-old restaurant and lodg-

"The Howard Johnson concept, the orange roof on the highway, is dead," said Charles Bernstein, editor of Nation's Restaurant News. "It's a chain that's riddled with problems. It's going to take time to turn this

In the three years since Howard Johnson Co. was acquired by the Imperial Group, the British tobacco and food conglomerate, it has been operations and markets.

The recession, which has hurt much of the restaurant and motel busi-

\$294 million. While the group has not yet reported its year-end resuits. London analysts who follow the Imperial Group are projecting a small profit for Howard Johnson, well below the \$34 million pretax figure that it earned last

Last week, as G. Michael Hosthe ailing company.

Mr. Hostage, citing a busy schedule, declined to be interviewed. But a spokesman for Howard Johnson, Nancy Elmont, said, "They're going through the company from A to Z and looking at each operation."

For Howard Johnson

By Sandra Salmans New York Times Service

brought under a new chief executive officer — signaling the end of its existence as a Johnson family concern — as well as intense scrutiny of its So far, the activity has produced few discernible results.

ness this year, hit the Boston-based company particularly hard. In the first six months of its last fiscal year, which ended Oct. 31. Howard Johnson lost \$830.000 on sales of

Howard Johnson

293.8

Revenues

Figures are for liscal year ended Oct. 31

'82 | '81

JOHNSON'S

Pretax

Income

34.0

tage, the new chief executive, huddled with top management in London to map strategy, there were indications from the company that the Imperial Group would soon approve a big capital injection into

What they are scrutinizing is a

company that, decades ago, dominated a market it virtually created. According to legend, Howard D. (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Thomson Is Said to Seek Major Share in Grundig

New York Times Service

PARIS - In what could be one of the largest fusions ever in the European electronics industry, the newly nationalized French electronics group Thomson-Brandt believes it is close to an agreement to take control of Grundig, the West German electrical concern, according to well placed corporate sourc-

The aim of the merger would be to create a new European electronics giant, closely linked to N.V. Philips of the Netherlands and able to compete with the big Japanese electrical companies. The new group would initially concentrate its activities on the radio, television and household videotape recorder field, the sources said.

Grundig recently took over the household electrical goods division of the ailing West German electronics company AEG-Telefunken

At Grundig headquarters in Furth, a spokesman confirmed Tuesday that discussions were under way with Thomson-Brandt, ice and the European Commis-

but insisted that no decision has yet been made. Also on Tuesday, President François Mitterrand of France made an apparant reference to the merger plans when he told a seminar on industrial policy of "important negotiations under way in the household electrical goods sector."

Last year. Grundig reported a loss of 35 million Deutsche marks on sales of 2.9 billion DM, although this year the company expects to show a modest profit. Thomson-Brandt reported a 1981 loss of 168 million francs (about \$23 million at the current exchange rate) on total sales of 25 billion francs.

Under the plan now being pre-pared. Thomson-Brandt would purchase the 75.5 percent stake in Grundig held by the Max Grundig Foundation.

The agreement apparently still requires the approval of Philips. which acquired a 24.5 percent stake in the West German compa-ny in 1979. Another hurdle is the West German Federal Cartel Off-

sion's antitrust authorities in Bru

According to sources, Thomson Brandt is prepared to guarante the continuation of various bus ness accords that Philips has mad with Grundig, including an agree ment to supply Dutch-built tube

for its television sets.

Thomson-Brandt's decision seek a merger with Grundig repre sents another major step in the el-forts the French Socialists ar making to build up the country

electronics industry, In recent weeks, the French gov ernment has been showing increasing concern about the flood of Jap anese video recorders onto it home market. Taxes on recorder, have been increased and importer forced to clear consignment through an understaffed custom. depot in Poitiers.

Foreign Trade Minister Miche Johert has warned publicly tha France would take futher unilater al measures against Japanese im ports unless its European Commis sion partners agreed to joint ac

OECD Sees Recession Persisting

By John Bartram

Reuters PARIS -- The industrial world's recession will continue for at least another 12 months amid record unemployment and faint prospects of a return to strong economic growth, according to experts at the Organization for Economic Coop-eration and Development.

An unpublished OECD report, due to be studied here this week by senior policy-makers from its 24 member countries, says recovery from the worst slump since the 1930s will be delayed at least until late next year, sources at the OECD and in member governments said Tuesday.

In its previous published out-look, the OECD said in July that Western industrial nations and Japan should begin a gradual recov-ery by early 1983, with gross national products rising an average of 2.5 percent, compared with 0.5percent growth this year. But the OECD sources said the

experts pushed back their prediction of that relatively mild recov- 5- to 6-percent range," he said.

ery. They said the delay was partly attributed to weak demand for OECD products from developing countries, eastern bloc states and the major oil-producing nations.

"Once again the rainbow has been pushed back over the horizon," one source said. The sources said the report, due to be published next month, will show that economic output in Eu-

rope will fall short of the level predicted in July, although a recovery in the United States is expected sometime next year. "The problem is how large this U.S. upturn will be and what effect

this will have on a generally flat

outlook for the European countries," another source said. A senior OECD forecasting ex-pert said that at best the outlook for industrial countries was for a rise of only 1 to 2 percent in gross domestic product during the new 18-month OECD forecasting peri-

od that ends in mid-1984. "For a real recovery we would have to be predicting growth in the

employment in its member countries to rise to at least a record 34 million persons by mid-1984, the sources said. In July it predicted a mid-1983 peak of nearly 32 mil-

The report says inflation should continue its downward trend from the previously forecast 7.5-percent average 1983 rate, the sources said. But they said the OECD is sticking with its previously recommended tough anti-inflation policies despite their serious social and politi-

cal consequences. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is to hold its first ministerial meeting in 10 years next week in Geneva. The OECD sources said its experts fear that their forecasts of continuing recession could be used by many gov-

ernments as a pretext for increas-ing protectionist trade measures. The OECD's economic policy committee, made up of senior officials from member nations, begins a three-day meeting here Wednesday to review the latest forecast.

Chemical Raises Its Prime as Rate Hopes Fade

raised its prime lending rate Tuesday from 1112 percent to the pre-valing 12 percent following a surge in the U.S. money supply. Chemical had cut its key lending rate to 11½ percent Oct. 22, but no

other major bank followed. "The increase in our prime rate today was prompted by yesterday's large rise in the money supply," said Thomas Johnson, senior executive vice president at Chemical Bank. This has reduced the chances for a discount rate drop."

Monday's report that the M-1 money supply rose \$2.7 billion in the week ended Nov. 3 dimmed Wall Street's hopes that the Federal Reserve will lower its discount rate soon. Many economists are now predicting interest rates will level off after the steep declines of the last four months, and some say

The Fed, the nation's central bank, seeks to provide enough money to revive the economy without rekindling double-digit infla-tion, and the latest spirit in the money supply left both M-1 and M-2 above the upper limits of the

Fed's growth targets.

The big buildup in spendable funds in the bands of the public could be potent fuel for economic activity, said David Jones, an economist at the investment firm ... of Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. "It could become inflationary," As a result, he said, the Fed would be

more cautions.

Albert Sindlinger, a private fore-caster, said there would be "no more discount rate lowering." The head of Sindlinger & Co. Inc. said the Fed could no longer ignore the growth of the money supply, so interest rates are on their way to a

The discount rate, the fee on Fed loans to banking institutions. dy, when it stood at 12 percent. It has remained at 9.5 percent since Oct 12. As the Fed became

73.65

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Thomas Thomson, chief economist at Crocker National Bank in San Francisco, said he believes the Fed will ignore money supply growth as long as the economy remains distressed. He predicted the central bank would "opt for a low-er level of interest rates."

Reynolds Inc., Arnold Moskowitz, said "the Fed will have to lower rates to get economic activity mov-ing again." But Mr. Moskowitz said he believes the Fed will "drag its feet on a discount rate cut" because it does not want to lose credibility as an inflation fighter.

MI includes cash in circulation, nonbank travelers checks and deposits in checking-type accounts in banking institutions. M2 adds such

is reported monthly. Figures are usually released on a Friday but were delayed until Monday because the Fed was closed in observance of the Veterans Day holiday

last week. An economist at Dean Witter The Fed has been paying less at-tention than usual to MI since early October because it has been disorted by technical factors. For example, more than \$30 billion in All Savers Certificates, which are part of M2, matured last month. Some of that money was shifted to checking accounts while investors

decided how to spend the money.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches more accommodating, interest deposits as savings accounts and hitting their highest levels in more NEW YORK — Chemical Bank rates plummeted money-market mutual funds to than a month.

About \$5.6 billion in new threemonth bills were auctioned Monday at an average discount rate of 8.446 percent, up from the 7.964 percent of last week.

The government also sold about \$5.6 billion in six-month bills at an average rate of 8.539 percent, up from 8.397 percent.

The new yields, which are a measure of the cost of government borrowing from the public, were the highest since the Sept. 7 level of 8.565 percent for three-month bills and the Oct. 4 level of 9.229 percent for six-month bills.

The discount rate on the new Tbills understates the actual return to investors - an average of 8.75 percent on three-month bills and

U.S. Industrial Output Falls Again

Meanwhile, short-term Treasury

securities yields have risen sharply,

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON - Industrial production declined another 0.8 percent last month as manufacturers continued to slash their output of cars, business equipment and the materials that go into them, the

It was the largest drop in the last six months and provided clear evidence that the recession is not over

In a separate report, the Labor Department said producer prices for finished goods rose a seasonally adjusted 0.5 percent almost entirely because of the end of rebates offered in September on many 1982 model cars and trucks and because of increases in sticker prices for the 1983 models.

The prices on finished goods other than cars and trucks rose only about 0.1 percent, the department said. A 0.2-percent drop in consumer food prices offset some

percent rise for tobacco products.

The October decline in the industrial production index, which covers the output of factories, mines and utilities, was the 13th in the last 15 months. The index is now 11.4 percent below its peak in July 1981, the Federal Reserve Federal Reserve reported Tuesday.

> Automobile assemblies last month declined to an annual rate of 4.7 million units, down signifi-cantly from the 5.5-million rate of both August and September, the Fed reported. Jerry Jasinowski, chief econo-

mist of the National Association

of Manufacturers, called the pro-

duction report "a warning that the recovery may not start unless we see a sharp reduction in interest rates. The Fed's top policy-making roup, the Federal Open Market Committee, met Tuesday to set monetary policy for the next sever-

Financial markets, disappointed in recent weeks that the Fed has not chosen to lower its discount

weeks. As usual, no announce-

ment was made of the committee's

ENGLISH from the British

800 termes traduits et expliqués

ARMAND COLIN LONGMAN

on loans to financial institutions

- have pushed some other rates up recently. Chemical Bank of New York. the lone major bank with its prime lending rate at 11% percent, raised its rate Tuesday and joined other

banks at 12 percent. In the 12 months ended in October, producer prices for finished goods increased 3.6 percent, less than half the 7.4 percent rise over the course of the previous 12 went up 1.5 percent in the last

COMMODITY ACCOUNTS.

PERFORMANCE

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U.S. Firms Doubt **End of Sanctions** Will Boost Trade

NEW YORK - While President Ronald Reagan's removal of sanctions against compareagan's transfaing in the Soviet gas pipeline project is a step to ease an economic strain, many businessmen and expert have expressed skeptnessm that it will result in increased trade with the Soviet Union.

"It will be an uphill battle for us and all American companies to re-establish credibility in the Soviet market." M. Scott Nickson Jr., vice president and general counsel of Dresser Industries, said Monday, Dresser is the Dallasbased oil and gas supply company whose French subsidiary has a major pipeline con-

"We are concerned that Dresser and all American companies will be suspected of being unreliable suppliers for some time." he

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Restoring lost confidence among potential Soviet customers is a major goal of some 225 American members of the Soviet-U.S. Trade and Economic Council, a business-sponsored group meeting this week in Moscow

But some experts said that in any case the Soviet Union's economic problems seem to preclude any rapid increase in trade.

From a trade perspective, what has hap-pened is busically irrelevant," said Lawrence J Brainard, vice president and chief international economist at Bankers Trust Co. "Economic factors will determine future Soviet trade pat-terns, and they don't have any money. As a result, they feel they can't afford to take the risk of myesting huge amounts of funds in new projects."

Another banker, who refused to be identiied, was even more pointed:

"Trade with the Soviet Union is history as far as American manufactured goods and hig projects are concerned," he said. "That is something that people in this administration wanted," he added. "We may sell some components, but I can't see any sort of revival occurrence."

But Marshall I. Goldman, associate director the Russian Research Center at Harvard University and a specialist in Soviet economiics, disagreed

"The Soviets clearly have structural economic problems," he said. "But in the last six months they have significantly stepped up their petroleum exports to hard-currency countries, and that has belped their foreign exchange position enormously." Largely as a result of the oil sales, he said.

Soviet export earnings during the first half of 1982 rose 33 percent, or \$2.6 billion, from levels a year earlier.

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Volkswagen Reports Loss of \$56.3 Million

WOLFSBURG, West Germany Volkswagenwerk bad a loss of 146 million Deutsche marks (\$56.37 million) in the first nine months of 1982, the West Germathe my motor company reported Tues-the dry compared with a profit of 15 million DM in the year-earlier pe-

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In an interim report. Volksmanpany. Volkswagenwerk AG, contracted to 22 million DM in the nine month period from 164 mil-

Consolidated Volkswagen sales pM from 27.865 billion DM exmoreage in domestic sales to 9.19

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an unit. Volkswagen do Brasil S.A., and at the Triumph-Adler group, which makes high-technology office equipment, have led to early favorable developments."

Both Volkswagen do Brasil and Triumph Adler had been mentioned previously by Volkswagen as loss-makers in the group, contributing to a 57.5-percent decline to 136 million DM in group profit last year.

Volkswagen said it had been burt by the worldwide recession. Generally declining demand, rising unemployment, high interest rates. and increasing public indebtedness had slowed economic activity in West Germany as well as in other important industrial countries, the company said.

Its worldwide car sales dropped 4 percent to 1.623 million mits in the January-September period from 1.692 million units a year earlier, the company reported.

The company reported.

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Notice with the company stressed that while must sales in Europe were above market had especially unfavorable in its major U.S. subsidiary, was especially hard hit by the general the company said efforts to erally weak demand for cars.

Major Changes Are Likely For Howard Johnson Chain

their hours (Continued from Page 9)

pied building Johnson founded the business in The last and the early 1920s by making ice of 5 least tream with double the usual buta little great content. He sold it first it this entire drugstore and then opened a resmuc in offer. From

From then on, he built restaurant-motels on highways that, at that time, ran through the middle of nowhere. As the country grew. the stops became way stations on In the heavily traveled roads. They have also gone up in cities, including New York, in suburbs and near nei in tone airports.

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"Howard Johnson has some stupendous locations," said Barry Krantz, marketing vice president for the restaurant division of Denof the restaurant chain that is With the considered one of Howard Johnson's toughest rivals. "If they can get it together again, they'll be formidable competition."

What happened rivals and industry analysis say, was that Howard Johnson failed to adapt to changing demographics and tastes. The family-oriented coffee shop on the highway has been superseded by the so-called California-style, Year.

In addition, some analysis say, Howard Johnson had become too deeply involved in food process-ing, rather than buying its prodacts from outside suppliers. That detracted from more critical aspects of the business, such as re-

Even if Howard Johnson were to renovate the restaurants, however, the eateries would still be handicapped by the motels that they usually adjoin. They're so de-pendent on lodging, said Scott Hume, senior editor of Restaurants and Institutions magazine, "that it's not worth upgrading the restaurants alone.

As rising energy costs, and then the recession, have cut into vacation driving, the motels have lost their customary family-trade, and the restaurants have suffered accordingly. Especially in lodging, Mr. Hume noted, they're fighting a perception by consumers that Howard Johnson's is a family

Any turnaround at Howard Johnson had to be delayed while the Imperial Group sorted out its own problems. Last year, the group reported a steep earnings drop and named a new chairman, Geoffrey Kent, following the typified by the hanging plants, nat-abrupt resignation of M.A. Anson ural foods and skylights at Den who had held the post for only a

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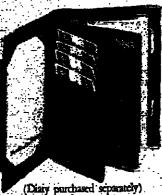
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"Once they reach the pinnacle,"

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They become withdrawn. They

refuse to delegate authority. A fortress mentality can develop.

"They go through a ritual of per-petrating a myth that then finds

expression in peculiar decisions,"

he said. "This is often indicated to-

za involving Bendix Corp. and

United Technologies had psychia-

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In reference to the entrepreneu-

rial type, such as Mr. De Lorean,

Mr. Zaleznik said: "I believe they

fall prey to the Midas theory. Ev-

erything they touch will turn to gold, and if it doesn't, they go

bonkers. I think if we want to un-

derstand the entrepreneur we

should look at the juvenile delin-

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similarities. They both have an un-

derdeveloped super-ego. And so they don't understand right from

Gold Options (prices in \$/02.)

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Nov. Feb. May

Gold Markets

The recent takeover extravagan-

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Agony at the Corporate Pinnacle: To Cope or Crack Under Pressure

By N.R. Kleinfield New York Times Service

NEW YORK -- It's a world that ems like paradise. There's the fat salary. The shower of perks. The art-filled office. The sleek limousines. The jets. The prestige. The power. Musing about its glittery trappings, a former inhabitant once remarked, "They sort of han-

dle you like a precious egg."

The world is that of the chief executive officer. Along with all the sparkle, though, the job of the corporate head is permeated with almost unending stress. Many, of course, fend it off without any more ill effects than an occasional sleepless night. For others the pressure can turn paradise into

Who knows the dark side better than John Z. De Lorean? Mr. De Lorean is the most recent example of an executive plunged into a nightmare apparently by the stress and allures of high places. A maverick of uncommon intelligence, he has been charged with smuggling cocaine in an apparent last-ditch effort to raise cash to save his crippled car company as well as his king-sized ego.
Mr. De Lorean once remarked that, like himself, "Jesus was an

Beneath the De Lorean case lie

the questions of what can happen to those who scale the corporate ovramid. How do they cope when the footing gets treacherous? The pressures when things start

to go wrong are enormous," said the president of a large public company. "You think, can I do anything about it? Do I screw around with earnings for the quarter and try to cover up and then worry down the road? You feel in a crunch between obligation and reality. You look around and you

don't see a way out.
"When I read the Nixon tapes eight or nine years ago, and read about these meetings about what kind of public image should be presented — well, I've been in meetings like that. The good peo-ple, though, test such ideas against

morality and legality."

And John De Lorean? "It's just so strange. It's like if I was setting out to kidnap Patty Hearst and planning to use the ransom money to inject into the business. It makes no sense.

Most corporate leaders feed off pressure like a shark hunter feeds off danger. "They're like the fireman," remarked a former president of a big conglomerate. "The bell rings, they jump in their boots and go down the pole."

Dr. Norman Paul — a Boston psychiatrist who says that in the corporate climate, "the fear of fail-ure is the substitute for the fear of death" - remarked that chief executives who cope well generally have enjoyed good role models for coping early on; thus, they share problems. "It's not me vs. them. it's me with them."

Some companies, one former ex-

reek of stress, whereas others are he said, "I think the worst fear for joyful. Some individuals can take endless heat; others relatively little. So when the man with the low threshold climbs to the top of the inherently stressful company, "the kettle explodes

The annals of business are dotted with instances of kettles exploding - executives who drink. become abusive, commit crimes or

One of the most bewildering business mysteries of recent times was the case of Anthony Conrad. In 1976, Mr. Conrad quit as chairman of RCA Corp. after admitting he had inexplicably failed to file state or federal income tax returns for five years.

Others, when they cracked, went further. Two examples: In August 1981, Alvin Feldman,

president of Continental Airlines, who was despondent over the loss of his wife to cancer and had been losing a takeover battle with Texas International Airlines, put a bullet through his brain.

In February 1975, Eli Black, the chairman and president of United Brands Co., jumped to his death from his 44th-floor office. Subsequent inquiries revealed peculiar decisions by Mr. Black, foreign bribes, suggestions that an insurrection was brewing among his

Harry Levinson runs the Levinson Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts, an association of clinical psychologists and psychiatrists devoted to management consultation and education.

Forbes and Fortune are always tallying up who's ahead of who and who's more powerful," Mr. Levinson said, "and one is always caught up in the swim. If he's not doing as well as he wants to, he the core of stress." "People attribute all sorts of

power to the chief executive," said Maurice Vanderpol, a Boston con-sultant and psychoanalyst, "and many chief executives want to buy into that belief. And that's a very serious situation. They can't stand to lose face, to admit any weak-ness. They can't share with anyone how frightened they are. I always think of the Wizard of Oz. You know, the booming voice of the person who you never see? Every-one fears him. Then you look and it's this little old man."

Dr. Richard Firestone, a New York psychoanalyst who treats a good many well-known chief executives, remarked that it is often true that corporate heads who go over the edge are sabotaged by some subconscious childhood "crime." Once they reach the pin-nacle, they ambush themselves as

Abraham Zaleznik, a psy-choanalyst and a professor of so-cial psychology of management at the Harvard Business School, has nurtured a reputation for bringing Freud into the boardroom. You've heard of the syndromes of ecutive pointed out, historically fear of failure and fear of success,

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U.S. May Tell Banks to Create Fund To Deal With Shaky Loans Abroad

By James L. Rowe Jr. Nashington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Federal banking regulators, increasingly concerned about the deteriorating international financial system, may require U.S. banks to set up a pecial reserve to account for problem" international loans.

Regulators said they are not yet ready to make a formal proposal on such a reserve, but C. Todd Conover, the comptroller of the currency, disclosed in a speech to a bankers seminar Friday that such a move is possible. U.S. banks have loaned about

\$200 billion to developing coun-tries, many of which are having difficulties repaying the loans. Po-land and Mexico lead the list of financially troubled countries, bu other big international borrowers such as Argentina and Brazil also are having trouble.

Regulators at the comptroller's office, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the Federal Reserve have the power to make banks set aside funds to cover possible international lending losses.

Such an action, however, might cause banks to stop further lending to any country pinpointed by regu-lators. And banks and government people in high positions is the fear officials fear that such a cutoff "In their climb to the top." Mr. could cause many developing Zaleznik said, "they have certain countries to default.

fantasies having to do with creat-ing a new world. There is a search Regulators said they are searching for a way to force banks to treat potential international losses for restitution — to remake the world, remake their childhood, reon a uniform and prudent basis make a relationship with a parwithout choking off the flow of credit or creating a diplomatic inhe says, "they have to face up to the reality, and the reality will nev-

In remarks to the bankers conference in Santa Barbara, California, Mr. Conover said, "As the headlines over the past six months have made clear, U.S. banks have significant exposure overseas, and

recreated. So they will become alne of those loans are in trouble. If this happens, Mr. Zaleznik "Banks are reacting to this change in a wide variety of ways. noted, anything goes. Executives become overbearing with subordinates. They distort their power. Some are charging off all or part of

them. Some are setting aside addi-

reserves. Some are applying interest payments to principal.

some are doing nothing at all." Mr. Conover said some banks "are not recognizing the value of these loans in a realistic way."

For example, analysts and regulators said many banks have been treating loans to Mexico as if they were sound risks even though Mexico has delayed paying off billions of dollars of loans that have been coming due since August while it tries to refinance its \$80 billion in foreign debt.

That means that reports by some banks may be misleading and that those banks may not be making proper provision for losses on those loans.

Banks can do this because Mexico continues to pay the interest due but does not pay off the principal as it is supposed to. Banks that do not classify at least some portion of the Mexican loans as problem assets and make some provision for potential loans may be misleading depositors and investors, regulators say.

One regulator said banks that have made some provision for Mexican loan problems may be acting more prudently but may be penalized in the public's mind for having a higher level of problem loans and lower earnings. He said their earning would be lower because provisions for potential loan losses are deducted from profits.

Thrifts, Banks in U.S. To Offer New Account

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WASHINGTON - In an effort to help savings institutions and banks compete with money market mutual funds, banking regulators have authorized a new federally insured account that allows consumers to make a relatively low minimum deposit and sets no ceil-ing on the interest depositors are

Monday's action will allow commercial banks, along with savings institutions, to market the new account beginning Dec. 14.

Consumers will be able to open an account with a minimum de-posit of \$2,500, and, depending on the institution, receive a guaranteed fixed interest rate for up to one month. Money funds cannot guarantee rates because their interest payments are based on the return they receive on their invest-

As with many money funds, depositors may write checks on their accounts, but they will be limited to six transfers of any kind a month, including three third-party

Until now, the deposit instrument available to banks and savings institutions that was closest to the money market funds was the three-month certificate that requires a minimum deposit of \$7.500. Those certificates are tied to the yield on three-month Treasury bills.

After a customer opens one of the new accounts, he must maintain it at least at \$2,500 in order to avoid rate restrictions. If, over a one-month period, the average balance falls below \$2.500, the maximum interest rate payable will be

In addition, consumers can make withdrawals or payments to



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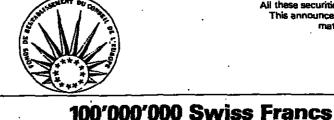
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NEW ISSUE



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Canadian Stock Markets Mercantile Exchange: Cartie, leeder cortie, ross, oark beilles, lumber, S&P composite Index. New York Mercantile Exchange: Maine selatoes, piatheum, heating all. Coffee, Supported Carole Exchanges, New York: Orange, juice, colton New York Comex: Copper, silver, pold. Ini'l Measter's Merket: T-bills. CD's, Eurodolbars, British pound, Conadian dollar, Franch Fronc, German mark, Japonese veru, Swiss Iranc, Konsas City Board of Trude: Volue Line. New York Puteres Exch.: NYSE composite index. Est, sales 11,746. Prev. soles 12,746. Prev day's asen int 4,611, off Bil AELInd AFAPOR AVMCP AVMC Kalvor Kanva Commodity Indexes GOLD 105 fro Nov Dec Jon Feb Apr Jun Aug Oct Prostro Prostr - The Prince of the Control of the C Close 974.40 f 1,532.40 N.A. Anady's ; base 180 ; Dec. 31, 1931. p — Brellinkingry; f — final Reuters ; base 189 ; Sep. 18, 1931. Daw Jones ; base 189: Dec. 31, 1974. London Commodities Nov. 16 Dividends. 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Price Index Rises in Japan

TOKYO — Wholesale prices rose 0.2 percent in October after

increasing 0.4 percent in September, the Bank of Japan said Tuesday. The October index was up 1.8

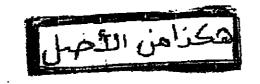
percent from a year before. The central bank said the rise mainly

reflected a 3.3-percent deprecia-tion of the yen against the U.S. dollar.

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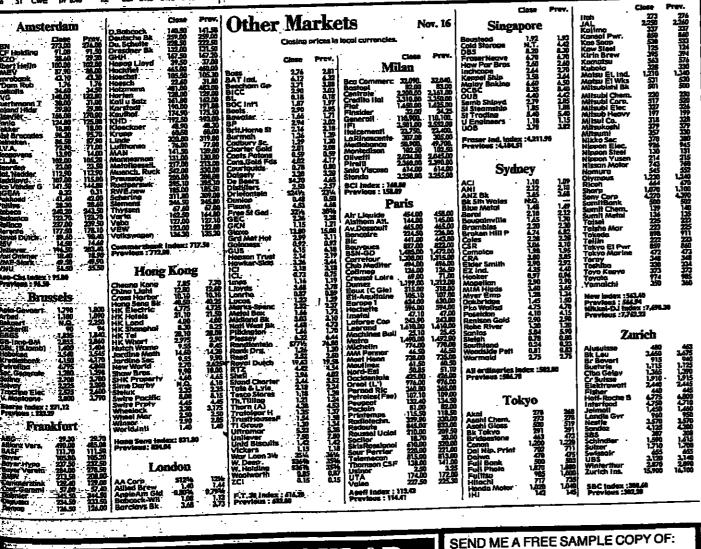
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International Heraid Tribune

HERE'S THE WORLD FAMOUS ATTORNEY ON HIS WAY TO THE COURTHOUSE...















I DON'T

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WHAT

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ME, EITHER

















LITTLE

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<u>حيط الناسحة</u>



MR. BOLAND IS DRIVING
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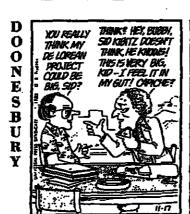
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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OPUCE

UFORR

DAPRON

SILAMY

Answer here:

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arrold and Bob Lee

IF YOU HAVE DOUBTS

ABOUT WHETHER THE

OLD PRINTING PRESS

WORKS, ASK TO SEE THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to

Jumbles: MOUSY HOARD PACKET QUARRY

Answer: A trick that takes us in-A "R-US-E"

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris

(Answers tomorrow)







DENNIS THE MENACE



"What worries me is that he **could** some day grow UP TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!

BOOKS

KEEPING FAITH: Memoirs of a President By Jimmy Carter, 622 pp. Illustrated, Hardcover, \$22.50. Buntam Books, 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10103.

Reviewed by

Christopher Lehmann-Haupe

TRUE one belied Jimmy Carter's 1 "Keeping Faith: Memoirs of a President" with a heavy heart The weight and length of it, and the awful predictability of such randomly sampled sentences as this one: "In my inaugural address I had pledged to work toward the ultimate goal of climinattoward the ultimate goal of climinating nuclear weapons from the earth, but I knew there was no magic formula for accomplishing this task." The memory of the author's presidency, made gray by the endless, nervewracking hostage crisis. The prospect of reliving that crisis, especially after having read Hamilton Lordan's briskly succinct account in his beak. "Frily succinct account in his book, "Crisis." These were just some of the things that made the prospect of reading Carter's memoir seem tedious in the extreme.

To a considerable degree, this dread is borne out. In about a third of his narrative. Carter tries to push along all his marbles simultaneously. Using quotes from his diary as his guidelines, he ranges in a given section from the hostage crisis to inflation to his brother, Billy, to Afghanistan back



Jimmy Carter

to the hostage crisis again. The resulting narrative tension is limp, to say the very least. Elsewhere, particularly in his chapter on human rights, he succumbs to the moralistic, preachy tone that sometimes made him such a boring speaker, even as president.

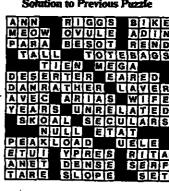
And in the early chapters, he some-

how strikes a personal note that rings false in the magisterial context of his becoming president of the United States: "After completing our walk and reviewing the parade from a paviling in front of the White House Page 1999. lion in front of the White House, Ro-salynn and I entered the mansion grounds, alone together for the first time since we had begun our official day. As we quietly approached our new home, I told Rosalynn with a smile that it was a nice-looking place.

"She said, 'I believe we're going to be happy in the White House,' We were silent for the moment, and then I replied, 'I just hope that we never disappoint the people who made it possible for us to live here.' Rosalynn's prediction proved to be correct, and I did my utmost for four solid years to make my own hope come true." One is certain that all this is accurate and sincere. But something has gotten lost in translation.

And yet, however much one is tempted to skim, one has to take care not to miss occasional entertaining tidbits, "Our first movie in the White House was 'All the President's Men,' Carter reveals in a diary note. Soon after discovering what his workload would be like, "I arranged for Rosalynn, myself, and all my key aides to attend weekly sessions of a speed-reading course in the Cabinet Room. After the first couple of lessons, my reading speed doubled, finally it qua-

Solution to Previous Puzzle



drupled." To win a wate from S.I. Hayakawa, he took the trouble to speed-tead one of the California senator's books on semanties.

And tidbits are not the only dividends that perseverence yields. The account of the 1979 SALT II meetings with the Russians in Vienna yields.

with the Russians in Vienna yields wonderfully vivid closeup portrait of Leonid Brezhiev. And Carter's de tailed report on the Camp David Mid-die East peace summit is absoluting riveting, what with such scenes as the one in which President Carter had literally to block a door in order to prevent Egypt's President Anwar Sadain and Israel's Prime Minister Menachim Begin from abandoning the talks. In these internety dramatic passages, the author races to the role of presentation of that elsewhere he is all peacemaker that elsewhere he is all too inclined to pay mere pious lipser-

Unfortunately, following this high point, the narrative reverts to its form-less inconsistency, here bringing is up to date on the operation to rescue the hostages, there acknowledging the eruption of Mount St. Helens.

eruption of Mount St. Helens.

One still has to pay attention, of course. There is, for example, a very dry but funny account of the author's initial briefing of Ronald Reagan, in which the president-elect first claims not to need to takes notes, and then asks, when the going gets heavy, if he might perhaps have a copy of Carter's, Finally, when the author brings up South Korea. "Governor Reagan made his first real comment. He expressed with some enthusiasm his envy of the authority that Korean his envy of the authority that Korean President Park Chung Hee had exereised during a time of campus un-rest, when he had closed the universities and drafted the demonstrators.

"He had been with me almost an hour and it had been a pleasant visit, but I was not sure how much we had accomplished."

Unfortunately, such mischievous moments as these do not occur quite often enough to stop the reader from breathing a considerable sigh of relief when the last page of "Keeping Faith" has been read. Nor do an other kinds of absorbing moments,

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on he stuff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

FICTION I SPACE by James A. Muches MASTER OF THE GAME by Sidney Sheldon. THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by Jesu M. Auel . Jean M. And E.T. THE ENTRA-TERRES-TRIAL STORY-BOOK, by William Kotmunkie. 2010: ODYSSEY TWO, by Arthur Clubs.

C Clarke FOUNDATION'S EINGE by POUNDATIONS EDGE by Haac Animov.

CROSSINGS, by Danielle Steel.

DIFFERENT SEASONS, by Sephen Ring.

SECOND HEAVEN, by Judith

10 THE PARSIFAL MOSAIC, by LACE by Studey Contain
LIFE, THE UNIVERSE AND
EVERYTHING, by Douglas 13 DEADEYE DICK, by Kuri

Vonnegut
14 MAX, by Howard Fast
15 MISTRAL'S DAUGHTER, by

NONFICTION

NONFICTION

I JANE FONDA'S WORKOUTBOOK, by Jane Fonda

AND MORE BY ANDY
ROONEY, by Andrew A Rooney,
WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN
TO GOOD PEOPLE by Haroid S.
Kushner

THE ONE MINUTE MANACIER, by Kempeth Blanchard
and Spencer Johnson

LIFE EXTENSION, by Dank
Pearson and Sandy Shaw

CLIVING, LOVING AND
LEARNING, by Loo Buscagifa.

THE G SPOT: by Alace Kahn
Ladas, Beverly Whipple and John
D Perry

JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT
BOOK FOR PREGNANCY,
BIRTH AND RECOVERY, by
KEEPING FAITH, by Jissany
Carter.

Carter
10 INDECENT EXPOSURE by David McClimick
PUZZLE PALACE, by James ATLANTIC HIGH, by William

Nambles.
WEIGHT WATCHERS FOOD
PLAN DIET COOKBOOK, by
Jean Nideech

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South overcalled one club with one notrump, and then played three no-trump when her husband produced an aggressive raise to game. He was rely-ing partly on his wife's skillful card play and partly on the fact that East was marked with virtually all the missing high-card strength.

West led a spade and, when this was ducked in the dummy, East won and returned the suit. South was now

in dummy and had no convenient way to return there. She needed to play hearts twice, and each minor suit once to bring home nine tricks.
Hearts had to be attacked, and the

routine play was to lead the eight or ten. But South led the three, a key move as the sequel showed. She finessed the jack, and West took the queen and persevered with spades. Pleased to be back in the dummy. South led the heart ten for a finesse. If East had covered, the eight would have been available as a further entry

to the dummy. In practice, East played low, the ten won, and South took the opportunity to take a club finesse. She then cashed her heart and club winners, and exited with her last club.

At the 12th trick, East had to lead diamonds. He tried a low one, but to no avail. South naturally played the king, for more than one reason, and had nine tricks.

Notice that the play would have

been very interesting if West had shifted to a minor suit at the second trick. After a club shift, South survives by taking two of his three club winners and leading a low diamond.

After a diamond shift and a dismond return by East after taking the ace, South would have to take the diamond king, two club winners, and lead a diamond.

In each variation, South must be careful to deprive West of his two clubs, which otherwise would be effective exit cards in the battle to keep South from reaching the dummy.

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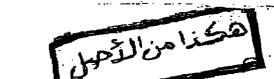
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◆AKJ2 North and South were. South IN.T.

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West led the spade five.



SPORTS

Top Teams Face Test of Postwar Battle The Beast Is Back: The Lethal Side of Boxing

follow the war.

outlasting the rest of the planet at the World Cup, the Italians were debunked by an eager Swiss side prehensively than the 1-0 score in Rome suggested. Too much in Italian belies, we concluded: after all, the Azzuri took to the field for that triendly somewhat bloated after three days celebration in the company of pope and president and

paymasters.
But last Saturday, beginning its
European championship campaign
in Milan Italy was held, 2-2, by
the Czechs. Twice ahead and twice Enght, the air of superiority was a delated as the personal pride of tally s 40-year-old goalkeeper and septain Dino Zoff, who equaled the 108-appearance record of Bobby Moore for England and Robert Fiveling for Result came inspired. to Rivelino for Brazil.

The excuse that Milan was a downpour and the field a bog that sifled Italian artistry will not wash. Who ever saw the Czechs, th a few line performers of their own; relish a pitched battle in ad-erse conditions away from home? True, the new Czech manager, Frantisek Havranek, had guided his nation to the 1980 Olympic iis first real and . with some and True, his reconstructed team himself had welcomed the new authority had impressed in a recent friendly star: "Pierre has a real future in thing the in Copenhagen. But we wait to see this team," said the great man. at closed in the specifier catching Italy with its Like it nor not, the comparisons at closed in panis around its ankles means that will continue, for they share the the demand of having been the demand of the capitalize on in-

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-imbied talent d about the spain and the convincing great player." land at Wembley last month sug- Littbarski — that he is erratic (as back to cultured soccer.

> Hrubesch have withdrawn their dribbling of the ball. services, and to replace Brietner's So the spark of the midfield influence. Derwall has flown to Barcelona to sweet-talk ski, each eager to please himself Bernd Schuster, the enfant terrible and the crowd, is well founded. he had said a year ago was destruc. Together they should be too irtive to the harmony of team unity.
>
> Gifted in equal measure to his often demonic behavior. Schuster decimated by injuries, will seek a now has his new chance against victory in its European champion-Northern Ireland in Belfast on ship game against Greece in Salo-Wednesday. Perhaps more import-ant than Schuster is another of from Athens because the Greeks

Pierre Littbarski. Bom in Berlin might smash up their expensive despite the gallic sounding name, new stadium in the capital. Eng-SALONIKA Greece Soccer is despite the gallic sounding name, mite perverse; you are always Littbarski is the most important of most vulnerable in the battles that the West German new wave because his darting pace, sharp Tollow the war.

"Italy's victory march has been touches and intuitive responses
stilled already. Four months after seem to bring out the best in Karl-Heinz Rummenigge.

Now recovered from a torn muscle, Rummengige is, when prodded, without peer in Europe. Breatner still prompts him intelli-

ROB HUGHES

gently for Bayern Munich, but at Wembley it was Littbarski who created both goals for his captain. At 5-foot-7 the smallest and the quickest of the West Germans, Littbarski had come on late as a substitute after scoring three goals for the under-21 side back home 24 hours earlier. Rummenigge was playing well, but with the nippy litwinger to galvanize him he be-

Ironically, when Littbarski emerged in the West German team exactly a year ago, he was fending off comparisons to Rummenigge.
"I don't much like being called
"the new Rummenigge," said the 'the new Rummenigge,' said the Cologne forward. "He's captain of the national team and I'm a comparative newcomer. I've a long way to go."

And yet when Littbarski's quick reflexes claimed two goals in his first international, Rummenigge

I recall Helmut Schön, West Havranek meanwhile enjoyed Germany's former manager, dethe advantage of being obliged to flecting praise of the teenage Rum-rebuild and redirect his forces menigge after his own debut: "A Fixed his camp's internecine bickwind his camp's internecine bickball, then Rummenigge will be a

The criticisms that have clung to gests the emphasis is, happily, are most gifted wingers) and likes back to cultured soccer. to hug the ball — were crystalized But one swallow doesn't make a last year when Rinus Michels, the West German summer. Paul disciplinarian coach of FC Colog-Brietner, Klaus Fischer and Horst nen, fined him for overly elaborate

So the spark of understanding between Rummenigge and Littbarrepressible for Northern Ireland.

On the same evening England, West Germany's young recruits - say they feared British hooligans

land harbors thoughts that the switch is for home-side inconven-

"I know from personal experience with Ipswich," recalls the new England manager, Bobby Robson, "that Salonika is a fanatical hysterical, you might say — atmos-phere. It'll be about keeping our nerve, but that's what true international players are all about. If we are going to talk about winning in Rio, well, we've got to be able to cope in Salonika, haven't we?"

Still, hovering between the tried and failed experienced players who let him down in Copenhagen and the young bloods who promised something in defeat against West Germany, Robson may well inject into his midfield the effervescent little Liverpool bulldog. Sammy Lee. The son of a butcher and a homely, unprententious soul, Lee is a redoubtable fighter. "We are going to need that, aren't we?" argues Robson. "We have to win. It's not life or death ... but it's

Not, we can only pray, too close. With the British government still sitting on the fence — still complacently implying that hooliganism is a soccer problem (rather than the national social disease compounded by last week's riotous behavior British cricket fans in Australia) — fears of violence remain.

The British will be there, and disquieting television interviews from Salonika suggest that local louts will challenge their macho image. "The English will be look-ing for trouble," said one toughie, "and they will get their answer." Police will be out in force, nerves and restraint will be stretched to capacity; once again we hope we get time to concentrate on the

Meanwhile, the Scots face a tricky ride against Switzerland in Bern, Yugoslavia's weakened team has to travel to Bulgaria, and Spain, whose unarmed combat is most often on the field, will be in Dublin, where at the last count the home side has seven wounded

But all talk of thuggish behavior has at least one happy ending. Patrick Battiston, the French fullback whose spine was put out of joint by West German goalie Har-ald Schumacher's infamous foul at the World Cup, is back, firing on all pistons. "I felt I ought to do something to silence all those people who talked about the incident in terms of events 40 years ago. said Battiston as he returned to the French national cause last week.

He galloped, willing as ever, into the Dutch penalty area — and this time emerged uninjured, save for the backslapping of comrades after scoring the winning goal. It came out right in the end.



Pierre Littbarski scoring against Spain in the 1982 World Cup.

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — In one of the

most beautiful films ever made, Jean Cocteau's "Beauty and the Beast," a young woman is held captive in a château by a man who wears elegant lace shirts and speaks French in a husky, passionate voice.

The young woman is attracted to this philosophical and aristocratic beast/man until the night she hears grunts and shricks from the front lawn. She discovers her host, her captor, gnawing on a stag he has just trapped. Repelled, la Belle reproaches

la Bête but his reply is quick and honest: What did you expect from a beast? It is then that the lace shirts and husky voice begin to pale on la Belle and she begins to plan her escane. It is once again the time to

contemplate a different escape one from the lure of boxing, a so-called sport that inevitably leads to blood and death. The beast has struck again, not in a handsome château but

in Las Vegas, Nevada, America's version of style and the world capital of boxing. A South Kore-an boxer, Duk Koo Kim, lies close to death after being knocked unconscious by Ray Mancini last Saturday. Kim was described as "just about dead" by the neurologist

who examined him. Dr. Lonnie Hammargren said the blood clot on the right side of Kim's brain was caused either by a culmination of many punches in the head or by two hard punches at the start of the 14th round. Either way, boxing did it.

The tragedy comes at a time when boxing is flourishing all over the United States. With the pro football players out, probably for the season, television has

EMPLOYMENT

CONOMICS GRADUATE, spoken



Arguello: 12 head shots and a blow to the pit of the stomach.

sent out the recruiting message to every gymansium in America: Uncle Beast Wants You.

The message is being beard by hundreds of desperate, unemployed men. Everybody who ever learned to chomp on a mouthpiece is signing up for preliminary bout on cards that may come off if the networks show up with the cameras and the money. The beast is back. One can only wonder how many more brains will be scrambled. The terrible blow to Duk Koo

Kim came the same time that two better known fighters were staring the beast in the eye. Last week, Sugar Ray Leon-ard announced he was retiring from the ring at the age of 26. Leonard decided he just didn't

want to fight any more after his recovery from surgery for a de-tached retina. He says he no longer wants to hit and be hit. For the next decade, Leonard will be besieged by offers to light again, many of those offers

coming through newspapers and television. Each of those tempting articles, touched off by promoters looking to make money from blood, should also carry the caveat that boxing is bad for the health of its participants.
Alexis Arguello's future health was endangered Friday night,

when Aaron Pryor hit him as many as 12 straight times in the head before the fight was stopped in the 14th round. After was halted. Arguello was stretched out on the floor with

For the moment, he was not an athlete, not an admirable public figure, but the victim of an accident, as if he had been hit by a drunken driver or as if a coalmine roof had fallen on him. Arguello is one of the nicest people in sports. The sight of him with oxygen mask over his face, his eyes closed, produced a sick feeling in the pit of at least one

and the control of th

People defend boxing by claiming it gives desperate men a chance to make money and a reputation. The argument is that without boxing. Arguello and Leonard would never have emerged from the obscurity of Managua and Maryland.

That argument is not good enough. The world might never have known Arguello or Leonard as boxers, but both men have enough intelligence and strength of character that they could have succeeded in some other less noticeable, less lucrative way. It does not say much for a society that we license people to fight their way out of poverty while we applaud and announcers praise their courage and the writers speculate about future matches.

Boxing kills. Its basic premise is to pound an opponent sense-less. The old sages of boxing will nod wisely and say: "You kill the body and the head will die." Sometimes, as happened to Arguello, a boxer becomes so defenseless that his opponent can pound away at his unprotected head, 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12 straight times. That's not a sport. That's a crime.

We should be seeing the blood, hearing the screams. And, just like la Belle in Cocteau's film, we should be making plans to escape from la Bête.

RESOUNDING

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE

NBA Leaders NFL's Use of Season-Ticket Monies

By John Cherwa

LOS ANGELES - As the Narional Football League players' strike heads into its third month, there is growing concern about the uses of money collected from sea-

The money, the players' union claims, has been used to help fund management's side of the strike. In addition, it is claimed, interest is being collected by management

from that surplus of money.

Figures obtained by The Los
Angeles Times from the 28-team ticket offices indicate that potentially the teams may have already collected as much as \$2 million in interest. The figures also indicate that if there is no season this year, the owners would be able to make almost \$10 million in interest by next August.

The calculations are based on average ticket prices, number of season tickets sold, unplayed games and current money-market rates. If a team is currently refunding season-ticket money or does not plan to credit accounts, then no future interest gains were credited to that team. Normally, the owners would still

be gaining interest from seasonticket money, but because of the strike they are gaining additional money for services not rendered. If the owners had done nothing more with the season-ticket money than put it in interest-bearing checking accounts, they would have already collected more than \$600,000, with a potential for \$2.6 million before

Aug. I. San Diego has the highest po-tential for interest money in the league. If money was deposited at the beginning of exhibition season in a liquid low-risk money market of 9 percent with money taken out for each game that is played, the season ticket holders came to the

FT PIS AND
TO 2010 2010
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TO Chargers would have made forefront last week in statements \$94,947 since the start of the made by Ed Garvey, executive distrike. That figure, added to the

money remaining and compounded monthly, would make the Chargers \$540,214 by Aug. 1 (the usual start of exhibition season). the Los Angeles Raiders have the league's third-highest potential at \$87,326 up to last week and \$496,847 by next season. as "probably the most significant

Twenty of the 28 teams are waiting until the issue of continuing the season has been decided before instituting a ticket-refund policy.
Only four teams — Green Bay, the
New York Giants, St. Louis and held by the clubs during the strike or that that money be returned, be-Washington — will not allow sea-son ticket holders to credit their accounts for next year's tickets. Most ticket managers are confi-

dent that once the strike issue has been resolved, a large majority of season ticket holders will leave their money with the team during the usual off-season. Those offices currently offering single-game re-funds say that most fans prefer to ets bought for the Sept. 26 game hang on to their tickets for a later betwen the Detroit Lions and In all cases a refund eventually Tampa Bay Buccaneers. In addition to the refund, Edgar wants the will be offered. But the wording of Lions to pay his court costs and interest on the tickets. letters from most teams to season

ticket holders indicates that no response would indicate a preference for crediting the ticket holder's ac-Only the Cleveland Browns are offering a reward for season ticket

holders who leave their money with the team. "We want to give each season ticket holder a ticket to an exhibition game," said ticket manager Bill Breit. "We'd have to make it an exhibition game because those are the only ones in which we get a majority of the money. Each "free" ticket will have earned the club \$6 in interest by

refund or credit.

next scason. The issue of money collected by

ι	L Georgia (47)	16-0-0	1,167
ı	2. So. Methodist (B)	10-0-D	1,110
9	3. Penn St. (2)	9-1-8	1,007
	4. Nebraska (2)	9-1-0	992
Ė	5. Washington	9-1-0	923
1	6. Pilfsburgh	8-1-0	- 860
1	7, Florida St.	8-1-0	771
_	8. Arizono St.	9- 1-0	713
	9. Arkenses	B-1-6	₩
ę	19. Clemson	7-1-3	627
	11. UCLA	8-1-3	578
y	12. Louistone St.	7-1-1	498
	13. (Alchigen	8-2-0	495
y	14. Oklahema	B-2-0	480
é	15. Southern Cal.	7-2-0	367
_	14. W. Virginio	8-2-0	298
_	17. Texas	6-2-0	211
	18. Noire Dame	6-2-1	199
	19. Maryland	7-3-0	. 69
	20. Tuise	9-1-0	45
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*	NEW YORK - The U		
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inss, with first-stace votes in parentheses: 1. Georgia (28) (18-8) 2. So. Methodist (9) (18-9) 2. Penn St. (3) (9-1) 4. Nebroska (2) (9-1) 5. Washington (9-1) 6. Pittsburgh (8-1) 7. Florido \$1. (51) 8. Arkonsos (8-1) 9. Oktonoma (8-2) 10. Michigan (8-2) 11. UCLA (8-1-1) 12. Clemson (7-1-1) 13. Louisione St. (7-1-1) 14. W. Virginia (5-2) 15. Taxos (6-2) 16. Notre Dame (6-2-1) 17. Tulso (9-1) 18. Maryland (7-3) SLIPPERT ROCK—Nomed Bill Lennox director of othletics effective.

TEAPLE—Anniunced the resignation of bill Coache Association, teams on NCAA probability of the season.

TCU—Firet FA, Dry, head teetbell coach, elsective Nov. 21.

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ANLWAUKEE-Added Andy Spens, sub dis-sen, Friedry Martinas and Ton Tellman, pitch-ers; Bill Schroeder; Cutcher: Juan Costillio and, Rosally Ready, Infleiders; and Dian James, ost-fielder: to the 40-man rester. Added Dave Garcia and Pat Dobson to the coaching staff, Fired Hor-CHICAGO-Outrighted Alten Ripley, pitcher. o love of the American Association. CINCINNATI—Asked waivers on Clint Hordle, utileider, for the purpose of civing him his un-

American Legges
KANSAS CITY—Anhounced that Hal McRae,
designated httler, had come to terras on a inreeyear contract.
ANLWAUKEE—Added Andy Beene, Bob GRIANLWAUKEE—Added To Tallings, plich-

BASKETBALL National Backethall Association
WASHINGTON—Placed Spencer Howwood,
forward, on the injured reserve list.

HOCKEY Lacque, DETROIT—Recalled Randy Ladquesur, de-lessemon, from Adirendock of the American

Transactions Loggue.
-LOS ANGELES—Returned Deon Kennedy, de-tensamon, to Brondon of the Western Hockey

NEW JERSEY—Announced that Rocky Trat-NEW Jerices — anatomer in it maintenance in a melityeer contract, and essigned him to Noroline of the Western Nockey League. Assigned Julka Porvari, left wine, and Lindsay Middlebrack, godiender, to Wichita of the Central Hockey League; recalled Shown MacKenzia, godiender, to with the Central MacKenzia. League; receiled Shown MacKenzie, socilender, from Wichito.

N.Y. RANGERS—Receiled Put Conocher, center, from Tulso at the Central Hackey League.

COLLEGE

CORNELL—Announced the retirement of Bob
Slackman, head featball coach, effective of the end of the SROSON. COLUMBIA—Named Bid Goswothi head tenis cooch. MICHIGAN 5T,—Fired toolball cooch Myddy Waters. SLIPPERY ROCK—Nomed Bill Lennox direc-

rector of the National Football League Players Association.

He called the requests by CBS, NBC and ABC for a refund of television money paid the league

thing to happen in the last six weeks." The estimated television refund would be \$74 million. "The return of that money will have a dramatic effect," Garvey said. "The same would be true if season ticket holders demanded interest on the money that has been

cause in essence the strike has been funded on management's side by season ticket bolders and the networks. One fan in Michigan has instituted legal proceedings to get his money back — with interest. Randy Edgar has filed a lawsuit in small claims court in Bay City. Michigan, for a refund on 41 tick-

College Football Polls

The Associated Press NEW YORK — The legal beams in The Associated Press college football pell, with first-place voies in parentheses, second records and total points:

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OBSERVER

Spies, Spies Everywhere

By Russell Baker NEW YORK — Our English friend Godolphin flies in from London now and then and stays at our place. Of course I always lock up my diary. One wouldn't want it winding up in Moscow in the hands of the KGB.

Mind you I have no evidence that Godolphin is in the pay of the Russians, but when all is said and done — well, Godolphin is an Englishman, and over the years I have come to think of England as a country infiltrated by the KGB.

This impression has been created by an incessant flow of espionage news out of England for the past 30 years and the elegant spy novels of Graham Greene and John Le Carré. After long immersion in news and fiction about Englishmen on the Soviet payroll, one prefers not to expose his diary to the grasp of even such an ostensibly decent chap as Godolphin.

If toffs like Burgess and Mac-Lean could so readily betray their class, if the queen's own art adviser could take the ruble, who, finally, is to be trusted? I lock up my diary when Godolphin comes.

My family laughs about this. You think all of England is on the Russkies' payroll?" asked Grandmother.

"Laugh, Grandmother, laugh." I said. "But you don't remember what happened to the American Communist Party when J. Edgar Hoover was running it."

She did remember, though. After all, she had been an FBI undercover agent in that era, had even written a book about it, the highly successful "I Was a Grandmother for the FBI."

At Hoover's orders, she had infiltrated the party, only to find that it was already infiltrated with so many undercover FBI agents that if Hoover had ordered them all to stop paying dues the party

would have gone bankrupt.
"Sure I remember," Grandmother said, "and thanks to
J. Edgar we kept the Communist Party going for years. A good thing, too. If there hadn't been any Communist Party, politicians in this country wouldn't have had anything to run against for 20

I put it to her that the Soviets were pursuing the same strategy in England. By putting every English-man in Blighty on the KGB pay-roll, perhaps they were deliberately keeping England from economic collapse. By preserving a British menace to occupy their attention. they could be excused for not being able to grow cora.

She snorted. "You're paranoid, sonny. "Snort away," I told her, "but when the Communists prevail and

one of them says the Cold War was won on the playing fields of Eton, I'll be doing the snorting, and remember: He who snorts last snorts best."

As it happened, Godolphin came in from London the very day the latest British secrets stealer, one Geoffrey Prime, was sentenced to 35 years in prison for feeding vital military data to the Soviet Union. Playing the perfect guest as al-ways. Godolphin brought a quantity of line cognac and insisted on taking Grandmother and me to a splendid restaurant.

Thinking I might perhaps un-nerve him into revealing himself, when we sat down I observed that it was 9 P.M. "It's prime time on television," I said.
Not a twitch out of him. "Let's

have the prime beef," I suggested. Still no response. So I said, "I must say, Godolphin, that you always stand us to a prime feed."

If he was a Soviet agent, he was certainly the coolest devil Moscow had ever seduced, for my pointed references to Prime produced no sponse whatever, and even when I finally interrupted the dessert to ask. How many prime numbers can you think of, right off the top of your head?" his only response was, "Are you feeling quite all right, old fellow?"

"He wants to know if you're a Commie," blurted Grandmother, who was laying a second brandy over a small interior lake of Bor-"Ignore Grandmother," I said. "She's a small lake of Bor-

deaux. "I didn't know there were any lakes in Bordeaux," said Godolphin, "Where are you located?" "Don't tell him," I whispered.

"The information could go straight to Moscow. "Tush!" she said. And to Godol-

phin, "I've been a Communist myself." Late that night while he slept. I browsed in his diary. The sole en-try for the evening said: "Alas, England's worst fears confirmed tonight. Among the Yankees even grandmothers are willing to take the filthy ruble."

New York Times Service

Leon Uris

Happy and Prosperous, Author Has 'Already Outlived One Generation of Critics, Working on the Second'

By J. Sebastian Sinisi The Denver Post

SPEN, Colorado - From A their living room window on Red Mountain, just east of the hub of this resort town, Leon and Jill Uris have a view that commands a golden, aspen-dotted vista of the Roaring Fork Valley. And indeed the Urises, successful in their separate careers and blissfully happy together, are enjoying the good life. But neither this outpost of Nir-

vana nor the success that has made it possible has come easily for the best-selling novelist Leon, 58, or for Jill, who at 35 has just had her third book of color photographs published.

Leon, author of a string of best sellers, including "Exodus" (1958) and "Trinity" (1976), saw his first book, "Battle Cry," re-jected a dozen times before G.P. Putnam accepted it. And before meeting him. Iill, who is six months younger than Leon's old-est daughter by his first marriage, chose the genteel poverty — by Aspen standards — of teaching elementary school and photographing tourist skiers.

They are a handsome couple. His is a craggy visage, furrowed by battles with publishers and years of on-location research, with gray hair spilling out from under the cowboy hat he likes to wear in the mountains. She is slim, with a model's good looks enhanced by clear blue eyes and just a touch of gray. Their seven-room home is an

eclectic blend of Southwest and Middle East. When they must get away, it's usually to what they call their "cabin," an apartment in Denver.

Leon, who calls himself a "Roosevelt Democrat" - "actually, I'm a liberal and a reactionary at the same time" - is a former Marine with "old-fashioned" values like love of country, a stiff attitude toward Russia and a high regard for family and loyalty. "Jill helped mellow me out." he noted. "I was much more a chauvinist pig before we met."

Leon, whose work habits are

"relatively undisciplined," man-

ages to work a fairly steady six

don't go to the right cocktail parhours a day, starting at noon. "Rewriting is what makes you a writer," he observed. "I may have to rewrite a passage 20 or 30 times until it's right. This is the Yet the Urises haven't exactly had a charmed life. Jill was in an accident in 1970 that called for brain surgery and left her unable stage that saps most people."

to photograph for nearly a year. Last spring, she miscarried a child that would have been their first. In August of this year. Leon underwent surgery that removed a tumor from between a lung and his heart. The tumor, the "size of a baseball," proved benign.

Novelist Uris: "Critics are often unhappy people."

Jill has been in the middle of

urban guerrilla warfare in Bel-

fast, and she found Jerusalem

only slightly less menacing.
"Getting a picture of David Ben-Gurion in the Knesset" took

only a fraction of a second, she said. "But scheming to get into the Knesset at exactly the right

Leon was 46 when he married 22-year-old Jill Peabody in 1970

- her first marriage, his third. Leon believes their closeness is

not unrelated to the fact that his

novels, which have sold in the

millions, have received consist-

ently chilly receptions from liter-

ary critics. "I tend to enrage crit-

ics," he said. "For several rea-

sons. First, I'm successful, Sec-

ond, I have a few bucks in the

bank. Which isn't the same as

having your books sell well - as

evidenced by Norman Mailer. Third, I'm in love. Critics, who

are often unhappy people, can't seem to abide that. And last, we

moment took days."

Now she is working on another photo collection — set, this time. in the United States - and he is completing another novel, a secuel 10 "Exodus," already two years late on Doubleday's timetable.

Born in 1924 to Russian-Jewish parents with an affinity for leftist causes, Leon grew up in a poor Baltimore neighborhood, in home that was broken by the time he was in his teens. His parents did, however, pass along to him a love for literature and leftist politics. He failed high school English three times before leaving school to join the Marines at 17, a month after Pearl Harbor.

Leon's World War II experience provided the basis for "Battle Cry," his first book. An upbeat, pro-Marines account of the war, the book sharply con-trasts with other World War II After his marriage to Marine Sergeant Betty Beck in 1946. Uris settled in San Francisco, working as a newspaper home-delivery district manager. He drifted from rejection to rejection, until "Battle Cry" was published in 1953.

The Sinai War of 1956 cut short research for "Exodus," but the eventual book became one of the all-time success stories of American publishing. There were 50 translations into foreign languages, plus at least a dozen un-authorized editions in Soviet-bloc countries. "Exodus" contained an ac-

count of the ill-fated Warsaw ghetto uprising of 1944, when poorly armed Jewish civilians fought German tanks and artil-lery. It became the basis for "Mila 18," the work in which Uris takes the most pride, "It was the one thing I wrote not caring if it sold 10 or 10,000 copies. I simply had to tell the story."

In 1964, Uris completed "Armageddon," about postwar Berlin and the airlift. By this time, he was separated from his wife and living in Aspen, where he had been skiing since the early '60s.

Then, during an Acapulco va-cation. Uris met and befriended one Philippe Thyraud de Vosjoli

— a French diplomat whose papers on French intelligence activities led to "Topaz," which wasn't published until 1967, after long legal hassles.

In 1968, Uris married a former New York model, Margery Ed-wards, described by one Aspenite as "quite beautiful — not outdoorsy like Jill. But you could tell she was troubled." Six months after the marriage, she committed suicide with a gun.

Enter Jill Peabody, who was co-directing the Center of the Eye photographic institute in Aspen. She met Leon at a dinner party, comforted him at a low point in his life — and helped him strug-gle with "QB VII" (a book about the trial of a Nazi war criminal turned respectable). In February 1970, they were married at the Algonquin Hotel in New York.

And now? "In a sense, we've already done it all," said Leon. "Simply having survived 30 years in this business is an accomplish-ment in itself." he observed. "I've already outlived one generation of critics and am working on the

PEOPLE

How Not to Make Love

Judge Stephen Crane sentenced Michael Morgenstern, a 30-yearold author and lawyer, to an unconditional discharge and a \$40 penalty assessment. We got into a heated argument and for one second I lost control." Morgenstern said of the incident in which he hit his former girlfriend, the 22-year-old fashion model Ethel Marie Parkes. The guilty. ples was entered after Morgen-stern agreed to a \$30,000 settle-ment of a civil lawsuit Parkes had filed against him, according to her lawver. "She just wanted to get her teeth fixed. She says she wasn't happy about the publicate, the at-torney said. Morgenstern's book urges men to take the lead in relationships and show sensitivity toward women. The incident oc-curred Aug. 5, 1981, the day after Parkes moved out of the apartment she had shared with Morgenstern in Manhattan.

Crown Prince Willem Alexander of the Netherlands, ending a private visit to Britain, was held up at London's Heathrow Airport for several hours Sunday night be-cause his bodyguard refused to turn in his gun, Dutch officials confirmed. The 15-year-old prince and his escort missed their flight and waited three hours for the next plane home. According to the Am-sterdam daily De Telegraaf the bo-dyguard finally gave in to the demands of the security police and handed over his pistol to the aircraft's captain.

Varujan Kojian, conductor of the Utah Symphony, says he was fired because of his personal lifestyle including a love affair with a woman Mormon missionary — but not for professional failings. The sym-phony's board of directors has refused comment of Kojian's claims and is sticking by its sum-mer statement that the conductor was dismissed due to "a lack of leadership with the orchestra's musicians." The board moved against Kojian on July 7, voting to retain him for one more season and then terminate his contract, which expires June 30, 1983. The native of Lebanon was an unpopular 1980 successor to Maurice Abravanel. who conducted the orchestra for

The author of the best-selling 32 years Kejain. 37, had claim book "How to Make Love to a many Utah Symphony musicial many Utah Symphony musician Woman pleaded guilty to punching his former girlfriend in the standards and he attempted unsurface. Manhattan Criminal Court vessfully to fire several of them The buard had asked the musicians to rate Keyain, and less tha 10 percent of the orchestra men-bers said his work was satisfactor But Kojian says the real reason ! was dumped was disapproval in the private life by Wendell Ashton the orchestia president. The allawith the woman to later learned was a Mermon sustangary liquid prominently. "I think that's in percent of the masson." Kejia

> Prime Minister Militalia Franci of Australia left the Melbourne hospital where he spent to day, because of a back problem needing minor surgery, he told reporters he would spend at least thire weeks recuperating at his form in northwest Victoria. Bob Hope is suffering an inflamation m his right eye similar to the condi-tion that required four operation-on his left eye between 1958 and 1969, a spokesman for the control

Jeanne Kirkpatrick, U.S. amb.i. sador to the United Nations, will receive a 1982 woman of achieve ment award from the Ann-Deld-

mation League of Fins Brith Columbia University will present the Alexander Hamilton Medal to Arthur Ochs Subberger, publisher of The New York Times and chairman of The New York Times Co., tonight:

The Paris-based Association for the Promotion of Hamor in International Affairs will present its seventh annual Noble Prize to the Hungarian-born British humoris George Mikes on Nov. 23. Mike is the author of "How to Be as Alien," "How to Strape Skies,"
"The Land of the Rising Yen" and
other books, which have been translated into 23 languages.
APHIA also awards a Book
Prize, which goes this year to U.S.
Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, mainly for his proposal to prepare for a protracted ne clear war. Mikes is expected to he present to get his award at a hinch-con in Paris; Weinberger has no replied to his invitation.

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